



9-1849

Jacksonville Republican | September 1849

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1849.

Whole No. 664.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 13 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 13 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

Shackelford, & Graessner.

Factors & Commission Merchants,

NO. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the Factorage & Commission Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to

J. FORNEY & SON,

YOUNG & NISBET,

WOODWARD & PORTER,

WILBY, BANKS, & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 3, Maine Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British

DRY GOODS,

No. 9 Hayne Street,

April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddlery Ware-House.

CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO.

No. 165 Meeting Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

5. JENNINGS,

MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,

FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MAGWOOD'S WHARF,

JAMES ROBINSON,

JAMES K. ROBINSON,

JAMES M. CALDWELL.

Warehouse and Commission

Business,

Augusta, Georgia.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of their services to their friends and the public generally in the above business.

THEIR EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive custom and other commissions per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.

W. H. TIGNAC & EVANS.

February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book

Music and Stationary Depot.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Boston & New York, all of which are warranted of excellent tone, and are adapted to all climates, and retain their quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all instruments. A large quantity of Violins, Violas, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, all ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Envelope Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on city acceptance.

GEO. A. OATES & CO.

Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. T. Wray's) Drug Store, Broad Street.

February 27, 1849.

Pavilion Hotel,

OLD STAND,

Corner Meeting and Hassell Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

March 6, 1849.—4m.

HOTELS.

City Hotel,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

BY P. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

Drawing and Painting.

DR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton and adjacent counties, that he will open on the 30th inst, in Jacksonville, on the east side of main street opposite the silver smith; A school for young ladies, in which will be taught Drawing and painting, and the French language in its native pronunciation.

TERMS: Drawing and Painting, 10 per cent. French language 10 00. He will also engage to take miniature likenesses on very reasonable terms.

July 31, 1849.—4t

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE

Capt. Thomas L. Lott, (late of the Wm. Sen

brock), leaves Savannah for New York, on

Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every al-

ternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 250

tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the

most substantial manner, and with every regard

to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNES-

SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the

line in a few days, so that one will leave

New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line

to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,

Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this

line, are assured that the Central Railroad

Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special

train to suit the arrival and departure of the

steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to

PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, 191 Front st.,

March 6, 1849.—1y.

Washington Hall,

ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for pas-

sengers. Meals always in due season for the

departure of the cars. Public patronage is respec-

tfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE.

H. C. HOLCOMBE,

Z. A. RICE.

March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends

and the travelling public, that he has taken

that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located in

the central part of the City of Augusta, and

solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FARGO.

N. B. Greenwell and Savannah Stage Office

at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 49.—6 m.

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, GA.

With great attention to all consignments

entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce

stored.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,

Jacksonville.

Landreth's Warranted

Garden Seeds, and

Implement for Farm and Garden use.

The subscriber has on sale at his

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

No. 289 King Street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, men-

ted by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs,

Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn,

Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and

a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact,

almost every variety of Agricultural and Horti-

cultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,

Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

April 10, 1849.

GEORGE OATS,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Music, Books &

Stationery, &c.,

234 & 236 King St., at the Bend,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano

Fortes from the celebrated Manufactu-

ries of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale &

Co., and Dubois & Seabury, N. Y., all

kinds of Musical Instruments, Music,

Books and Stationery for sale very low

for cash or city acceptance.

April 10, 1849.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned respect-

fully informs his friends and

the public generally, that he

has removed from the vicinity

into the town of Weloeve, north-east

of the public square where he has made

and is still making extensive improve-

ments for the comfort and convenience

of all who may favor him with a call

J. W. GWINN.

Jan. 30, '49.—1f.

PADELFORD & FAY,

Commission Merchants,

Bay Street, SAVANNAH, A.

Committed

To the jail of St. Clair

County, Alabama, on the 9th

of August, 1849, a negro

man a runaway slave who

says he belongs to John

Brown, a trader of North Carolina,

Rockingham County, and says he

left his owner near Wetumpka, Ala. said

boy has a yellow or copper complexion,

and has one front tooth broke off,

and calls his name Bathie. Said boy

is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet

2 inches high. The owner is requested

to come forward, prove property, pay

charges and take him away, or

he will be dealt with according to the

statute in such cases made and pro-

vided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.

Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

Committed

To the jail of St. Clair

County, Alabama, on the 9th

of August, 1849, a negro

man a runaway slave who

says he belongs to Wm. Bow-

man. Said boy is about 21 years of

age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of black

complexion and calls his name BILL;

he has a small scar on the left side of

his face.

The owner is requested to come for-

ward, prove property, pay charges and

take him away, or he will be dealt with

according to the statute in such cases

made and provided.

JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor

Aug. 14, 1849.—5t.—\$6.

American Hotel,

Corner King and George Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

By F. A. HOKE.

(From the Charleston News.)

EMBLEMS.

BY MRS. M. ST. LEON LOUD.

I saw a snow-white lily,

The fairest of its race;

Beneath a fostering hand it grew

In loveliness and grace:

A storm cloud gather'd over it,

And burst upon its head;

It yielded to the shock and lay

Low on its grassy bed.

A young and gentle maiden

Dwelt in a princely dome;

The pride and happiness of all

In her own native home.

Not love nor anxious watching

Their cherished one could save;

And like the lily's fragile flower,

She found an early grave.

In a sweet cottage garden

A modest violet grew;

And meekly to the passer by

Uplifted its eye of blue;

One in the crowd admiring

With rude hand plucked the flower,

The fragrance stole—then cast it by—

'Twas wither'd in an hour.

Within that vine clad cottage

Was innocence enshrined,

Beauty—oh! union rare on earth—

With pure and lovely mind.

Then came the cruel spoiler,

With words of wilching power,

And like the violet, faded—lost—

Was that sweet cottage flower.

I saw the slender ivy

Cling to a ruin'd wall;

It strengthen'd and sustained the pile

Which totter'd to its fall;

And by its green leaves cover'd

The time-worn towers looked gray,

And braved the summer storm and blast—

Of many a wintry day,

A noble heart was breaking

Beneath its load of care;

But there was one whose gentle voice

Forbade him to despair.

With words of deep affection

She cheer'd his onward way,

And like the ivy green and bright,

Smiled on the darkest day.

I saw a rose unfolding

And watch'd it day by day;

The dew and sunshine nourish'd it—

Could that sweet flower decay?

The autumn Wind blew rudely

And chill'd its tender form;

For bright it was, and beautiful,

To bide the coming storm

An infant in its beauty

Slept on its mother's breast

Death came—her bud of earthly hope,

Droop'd to its lowly rest.

Alas for that young mother!

The Heroic Hungarians.

A CLEAR VIEW OF THE CASE.

A British officer has written a letter to the Albany Evening Atlas, in which he gives a bold and comprehensive view of the war in Hungary, its motives and objects, and the importance of the issue to mankind. He says that, practically, according to the ordinary ways of Providence, more hinges on the victory or defeat of the Hungarian cause than on any one thing whatsoever. If Hungary be crushed, humanly speaking, despotism will gain the upper hand throughout the continent. If she be victorious, and not be diplomatised into false moderation, the consequence will be, not simply the upsetting of the house of Austria, but the republicanizing of all Christian Europe.

Russia and Austria, he says, are both remarkable for perseverance, but both are now, somewhat crippled. He reckons the population of Hungary and its dependencies at 14,000,000—the Magyars 5,000,000; the Slovaks as many or perhaps more; the Germans 1,300,000. The Germans of Transylvania (where they are called Saxons), mostly descend from a colony settled seven centuries ago. In Hungary a considerable part of the population are known by the designation *Wallaks*. These are partly of Roman blood, and partly of that of the nations that inhabited those countries before the Roman conquest. There are Italians, Armenians, Jews, Gypsies, &c. The Gypsies, 32,000 in number, have preserved their original language, which has much in common with Hindoo, Sanscrit, pretty often. Of the Slovaks, there are seven tribes, with a great variety of speech. It sometimes happens that, to hold converse with a man of a different tribe, a Slavon of Hungary addresses him in Magyar, which is spoken by multitudes not of the Magyar race.

The Magyar language is described as a very fine one, and there now exists in it a very respectable literature. The progress in every way made by the nation, particularly since the peace of 1814, is very remarkable. It contains a great number of talented and amply informed men. They have dismissed their prejudices and divisions. They are liberals almost a man, and at the same time none of their innovations go too far.

His sketch of the recent outbreak, and of the causes which produced it, is clear and forcible. They had been loud and urgent for further reform many years before the revolution of February; and it was settled that a Diet to sanction specific measures, should meet towards the end of 1847. Such measures actually passed it in March 1848, and the Court gave its assent in April, but with a fixed intention to upset the whole by force of arms. The game of falsehood was played to the last. On the 8th of September, 1848, the day that Jellachich crossed the Drava at the head of Austrian and Croat troops, to march upon Pest, the Palace or Viceroy, (a near relative of the Emperor) issued the Diet of the King's (Emperor's) unalterable intention to maintain the laws of April, and the integrity of Hungary. It would be endless to enumerate the various perfidies. The Court hoped Jellachich would carry every thing before him, but a body of troops were collected, and these, with the levy-in-mass, defeated him 20th September. The Court now ordered regiments, stationed in Vienna, to reinforce Jellachich, the indignation at which led to the second Vienna revolution, 6th and 7th Oct., 1848, which 70,000 troops under Windischgratz, and Jellachich, suppressed 31st Oct., and 1st November. The event had been different had the Vienna Diet accepted in time the offer of the Hungarian one, to send them succor in troops. The former played its cards very badly. In the rain hope of gaining fair terms from their enemy, the Court, to whom they kept sending deputations, cooled and dispirited their friends. When all was undone, Bani, who had no sphere for his talents and vigor, escaped from Vienna, borne in a coffin. He was born in 1795, in Austrian Poland. Dominski is a Pole.

By the laws of April all disqualifications for religion are removed, the suffrage widely extended, and the electoral and other privileges of the nobles (who are found in all ranks of life, and very numerous) removed. There is still an Upper House of Peers or Magyars; but these fully concur in the liberal measures. The great landholders surrendered the quitrents, &c., they used to levy from the peasantry, originally only tenants on their land. By this means a very large body of petty proprietors are made hearty in the national cause. Compensation is to be given to the other party by the State. The deputies allowed to Croatia, which were three, were made 18. All the dependencies, but especially Croatia, expressed their entire satisfaction with the arrangements come to, and no resistance to the Diet had ever taken place but for the perfidy of the Court and its hold over the military districts. In the course of the war the most horrid atrocities have been perpetrated by the imperialists, but especially by Jellachich's Croats and the Serfs acting in Terneswar, who sometimes slaughtered a whole Magyar village, man, woman and child. There is no truth in similar charges against the Zekiers and others, on the Hungarian side.

He continues:—The Hungarians possessed Hungary, but none believe, of the inhabitants are descended from them, nor is the country named after them. The Magyars, as they call themselves, are by the Slovaks called by other names, which the Germans again have modified into *Ungars*, whence Hungary. The Magyars, who were not heard of till A. D. 626, are the last of the swarms from Asia. They conquered Hungary towards the end of the 9th century. They are neither Celts, nor Goths, nor Slavons. They are thought, by the test of language, to be of one stem with the Finns. In Hungary, besides having so long been the leading people, they are the most civilized, possess the most valu-

able part of the land, and bear the highest character. The Germans are too few to give the law, and after German came the Magyar language in point of literary riches. It is therefore fitted to become national, as it already is in some sort.

When Jellachich, Ban, (Governor, of Croatia, on the part of Ferdinand, crossed the Drave, and down to his defeat, 29th September, only twelve miles from Pest, and while Austrian regulars and levies from the military districts were waging war in Terneswar and elsewhere, there were in the whole country only 24,000 Hungarian regulars, a great part of whom were required for garrisoning strongholds, such as Comorn. The greater part of the strong places were in the hands of the enemy. No opposition was, or could be, offered to Jellachich till he neared Pest. The accounts of battles fought and won by him were pure inventions, or at most related to very insignificant affairs. The Court of Vienna had evinced its usual cunning, by dispersing the bulk of the Hungarian troops in other parts of its dominions. It reckoned that, thus situated, they would not aid the national cause, but would on the contrary be pledged to secure half measures on the part of their countrymen at home. The highest situations of all were held by men justly suspected to be traitors. The danger was extreme, but it was overcome by the fidelity of a small body of regulars and the gathering of the levy in mass, who jointly gained battle after battle, and drove Jellachich before them. On various occasions since, the patriotic ardor and prowess of the levy in mass has evinced wonders. Though in want of every thing at the beginning, particularly a sufficiency of muskets, they have created a very considerable regular army of all the arms, and with men embodied but a few months, perhaps weeks, they have defeated veterans by no means ill commanded. Nature and institutions have made the Magyar superior to the Austrian in a military point of view, that some people affirm one of the former to be equal to two of the latter. Besides *cavalier parties*, the hiring is not a match for the patriotic soldier. With naturally good stuff, and animated by nationality, indignation and patriotism, astonishing things may be accomplished by a commander up to his position, as history abundantly proves. For instance, the Poles gained the day in the spring of 1841, at Grochow, east of Warsaw, against odds confessedly immense. I have heard it said that the Russians were nine times their number. Of course it was the bayonet that did the business. Where this weapon can act, it is wonderful what it achieves, wielded by determined men. It is said that in the second battle of Gran, 20th and 21st April, 1849, the Hungarians killed 12,000 with the bayonet. The numerous disastrous defeats of the Russians by the Croatsians, are among the recent proofs that brave men can overcome both great odds and all the apparatus of war offensive and defensive.

The Saxons or Transylvanians.—The Greenville Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting, on Wednesday evening last in the Baptist Church, for the purpose of hearing an Address from the Hon. J. Belmont O'Neill, (who is at present spending some time with his family at Clark's Spring, in the vicinity of Greenville.) The Sons met in their Hall, and marched in procession to the Church, preceded by the Greenville Brass Band. The public manifested great interest in the meeting, and when the Saxons reached the Church doors, they found the building perfectly filled, except the seats reserved for the Order, (which is a brilliant array of ladies and a crowd of gentlemen and boys. The Saxons were all arrayed in their beautiful Regalia, and presented a fine appearance, looking like a body of "picked men" (to use a military phrase), in uniform. The Chaplain, Rev. T. T. Hopkins, read a portion of Scripture appropriate to the occasion, and then addressed a fervent prayer to God for a blessing on the Order and its aims.

The Hon. J. B. O'Neill then proceeded to deliver his Address, giving in his mainly and eloquent style, a succinct history of the various Orders of Temperance, and their success throughout the world, and particularly of the Order of the Sons, which last he estimated to contain one million of members in the United States alone. The Judge's Address was listened to with great interest. A portion of it was culled with a few pungent anecdotes, and his appeals to the ladies in behalf of the cause of Temperance were particularly eloquent. After the conclusion of the Address, the assembly was dismissed by the Chaplain, and the Sons marched with the music of the Brass Band back to their Hall. The Band performed their part in an admirable manner, having entertained the meeting at intervals during the proceedings with their excellent performances. The Temperance cause is on the increase in Greenville, and we believe and hope the time will never return again when the use of intoxicating drinks will be so much abused throughout the land as it now is.—*Montbanc.*

GRATEFUL WOMAN.—The great traveler, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that wherever I found women are the same kind, civil, obliging, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent, friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churchless Finland, unprincipled Russia and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry I drank the sweet draught and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, September 4, 1849

THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST, as we learn from that paper of the 29th ult., is now printed on a Steam Power Press, capable of throwing off 3000 impressions per hour. This improvement is made necessary by the large and increasing circulation of that able and valuable paper. We feel much gratified at this evidence of the success of this truly southern paper, assured that there is no other more richly deserving of liberal patronage.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract of a letter from California, written to Mr. John T. Peabody, Principal of the Male Academy in this place. It will be seen that it does not present so flattering an account of the gold digging business as some heretofore received, but our sincere desire is to disseminate the truth and avoid all deception; and it is not always that we are favored with information from so reliable a source as that contained in this letter.

BREXIDA, CA, June 17, 1849.
Dear Brother:—I arrived in San Francisco Bay April 1st, and landed the next morning. April 6th, I set out in company with several others for Stockton 120 or 30 miles, thence 70 miles to the Stanislaus mines; I remained there up to May 15th. The water was so high that the mines could not be worked successfully; and as no opportunity for practice offered, I resolved to come down to the settlements and look about. I came to this place, Brexida, about 20 miles up the bay from San Francisco, a place of little importance in past times, but thought to be a fair way to San Francisco, possessing, as it unquestionably does, decided advantages over San Francisco in Point of Harbor, position of land, proximity to the mines, and all the agricultural resources of Upper California;—and last, though not least, a climate more than a thousand times more desirable than the cold, bleak, now chilling and most disagreeable climate of San Francisco.

After remaining here a few days and becoming acquainted with the individuals largely interested, I resolved to settle and open a Hospital for those who may require such a home the coming season. I have bought a house and lot at a high price, and am now getting it in order. I have good reason to suppose I shall do well with it in connection with my private practice. I came out of the mines a trifle, and but a trifle, better than I went in—it was too early to do well. (Of this country I can say but little; much that we heard before I left, you will believe this I have heard, is not true. As a grazing country California can do wonders! as an agricultural not much as a general rule, though there are many places very good for agriculture. The mines are now the great and almost sole point of attraction, and will, no doubt, yield a fair return for labor—the work of digging is extremely hard, and the more accustomed to labor is alone fit, and even he cannot long retain a sound constitution. Many who come out here with high hopes, soon blasted, are going home grievously disappointed.

All sorts of goods are cheap here, and will be cheaper in August or September, a great reaction in trade is expected, and nothing is settled—no one knows what to expect, and it is difficult to calculate as to the future.

Fortunes are not, by the majority, to be made here at all—by a few in a series of years, by fewer still in one year. Speculations run riot here, but they hold on to nothing, buy and sell. I had the fever and ague, while at the mines; save that, I have been in high health since I left.

Your Affectionate Brother,
W. F. PEABODY.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN HUNGARY.—The Washington Republic says: "We have private letters from Warsaw to the middle of the past month, which gave a more distinct idea of the character of the war waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us. One fact is stated in these letters which we do not remember to have seen published before. It is said, 'a terrible scourge has seized on the Russian soldiers, known as the 'Pest' pest. The individual is attacked by venereal ulcer on the skin, which increases until the whole body becomes one mass of corruption. (Hitherto rarely has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the letters say, 'hundreds have, at their own solicitation, been thrown into the river to terminate their sufferings. The cholera also makes terrible havoc on the ill-fed allied army.'"

Awful Tragedy.

A letter to the editor of the Alabama Baptist Advocate, from Cedar Grove, Jefferson county, in this State, dated August, 1849, gives the following particulars of an awful and fatal tragedy:

"Last Sabbath evening, on my return from the ministers' and Deacons' meeting, I received the intelligence that my brother in law had been barbarously murdered by a negro on the evening before. I reached the grave-yard—the coffin was at the grave. I beheld the mother who had given birth to three children, weeping over her first-born—the wife and friends were giving vent to their grief.

Persons knowing the circumstances, gave me a statement of facts, which are as follows: A negro belonging to Mr. McDaniel had insulted and threatened the Parole, consisting of Pearson, McGuire and others, who determined to chastise the impudent fellow. Accordingly, they went in their road to the house of Mr. McDaniel, who informed them where they might find him, and desired them to whip him well.

They started in quest of the offender, and after a long and fruitless search, surrounded him, and attempted to escape. He discovered some of the company, and immediately fled into the field, being pursued by Mr. Pearson, who suddenly appeared and turned against his pursuer, who threw a rock as he approached, but unfortunately missed.

The negro came upon him with his knife, striking blows and wounds, cutting his head, breast and left arm, so badly that he was unable to stand. At length others of the company came to his relief; the negro was captured, and was discovered by McGuire, who ignorant of what had taken place, pursued him after him, on horse, till they came to a fence, over which the negro leaped—McGuire dismounted, and before him—Pearson ordered him to stand; but the negro came towards him menacing with a knife! McGuire, towards him attempting to grasp him around the arms and waist; but the negro drew his hand under his arm, and violently lacerated his body, so that he could not be rescued. He was heard to exclaim, 'I am a dead man!'

The negro having made one and wounded another, made an effort to stay the third, but at that instant, a stone, thrown by the force of his efforts he only cut the garments about the waist! He made off to his master's dwelling, followed by Mr. Pearson, and seizing an axe, rushed into the house to kill his master. Already the weapon of death was lifted over McDaniel's head, when the daughter threw herself against the negro, so that the only glance of the head and breast of Mr. McDaniel. He struck twice, over the head, the daughter continued to exert the instrument of destruction. Mr. McDaniel, the negro after him, around and through the house, leaving traces of blood wherever they went. At length, meeting Mr. Pearson, the negro thought to dispatch him first, and was in the act of doing so, when Mr. P. having got a gun, shot him through the arm, the assassin soon dropped the axe, and went off muttering—fainted two or three times, arose and cut his own throat!

Mr. McGuire was a member of the Baptist church; was cut off in the prime of life—leaving a wife and two children.

Irish Emigrants.—John G. Whitte, the Quaker poet, in writing about the Irish emigrants among us, says: "For myself, I confess I feel a sympathy for the Irishman. I see him as the representative of a generous, warm-hearted, and cruelly oppressed people. That he loves his native land—that he cannot forget the claims of his mother's island—that his religion, with all its abuses, is dear to him—does not decrease my estimation of him. A stranger in a strange land he is to be always an object of interest. The poorest and rudest has a romance in his history. Amidst all this apparent gaiety of heart and national defiance and wit, the poor emigrant has sad thoughts of the 'cabin mother' sitting lonely in her solitary cabin by the big side—recollections of a father's blessing and a sister's farewell, are haunting him—a grave mound in a distant church-yard, far beyond the 'wide waters'—has an eternal presence in his memory—for there, perhaps, lies a darling child, or a sweet cradle, who once loved him—the New World is forgotten for the moment—blue hills and green valleys—lullaby before him—Glenadagh stretches beneath him his dark still mirror—he sees the same evening sun slink rest upon and hallow alike with nature's blessing the ruins of the Scotch Churches of Ireland's apostolic age, the broken mound of the Druids, and the Round Towers of the Phoenician sun worshippers—beautiful and mournful recollections of his home within him, and the rough and seemingly careless and light-hearted laborer melts into tears. It is no light thing to abandon one's own country and household gods. Touching and beautiful was the injunction of the Prophet of the Hebrews: 'Ye shall not oppress the stranger, seeing that ye know the heart of the stranger, seeing that ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.'"

FLORIDA INDIANS.—Military Movements.—The National Intelligence, in announcing that Gen. Twiggs has been appointed to the command of the military detachments ordered to Florida, adds:

Two companies of the 4th artillery, recently stationed at Pascagoula, have been ordered to Tampa Bay; and also the 7th infantry, recently stationed at Jefferson barracks. In addition to the above, one company of the 2d artillery, stationed at Savannah, and one stationed at Charleston, have been ordered to St. Augustine, the arrival of the latter having already been communicated to the Department. One company of the 2d artillery, recently stationed at the Augusta arsenal, has also received orders to proceed to Mikita.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Lines written on the death of B. LICKINS, KILLED MARCH 22, 1849.

In a lonely spot, and stranger land,
Where the long mossed musquit waves,
There lies the cold and lifeless form,
Of the chivalrous and the brave.
With not a stone, to mark the spot
Where he met his untimely end,
Or, a single line to say he fell
By the hand of a baser friend.

What rocks it, though no sculptured pile,
Above him waves the laurel wreath?
What boots the gorgeous monument,
To him whose eyes are glassed in death?
What though around his noble brow,
No laurel wreath of glory twine,
Yet still, his manly virtues all,
Will brightly glow on fringed ship's shrine.

For many a ranger can attest,
How nobly he would face the foe,
Through vengeful steel and leaden death,
Around him laid his comrades low.
And when the furious charge swept on,
He quailed not as the tempest passed,
Like the rugged, mountain oak
He held defiance to the blast.

But when around the social hearth
Kindred and friends are gathered there,
The deep drawn sigh the silent tear,
The hushed mute, though loud despair,
The sad ways are just and true,
Why should his wisdom we arraign?
In meek submission let us bow,
And bless the red that gives us pain.

But what can smooth a parent's brow,
Or what light up the faded gleam
Since the dearest idol of his heart
Lies cold and lifeless in the tomb?
Alas! but time can blunt the grief,
Which with his withered hand is given;
With which he held from us torn
Direct our thoughts and hopes to heaven.
Cedar Grove, Aug. 31st, 1849.

A New York letter in the Pall Mall Inquirer has the following statement:

It has been just discovered that one of the most perfect systems of espionage ever adopted has been established in this country recently by the government of Cuba. It seems that he has his agents and spies in every city of the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of eaves-dropping, and hearing the sentiments of the numerous Cubans who usually visit the United States and spend a portion of the summer here. I could name an hotel in which are three of these gentlemen. It is further said that several young Spaniards, who are continually divulging their real sentiments concerning the political condition of Cuba, and expressed a wish that Cuba should be annexed to the United States, have been warned by their relatives and friends not to return, for punishment awaited them as soon as they landed. It is to be hoped that those fellows will be discovered and driven out of the city. They need only to be known to the proprietors of the hotels where they stop, to be served with marching orders. I think it probable that I will have more to say on this subject in a subsequent letter.

STRANGE CALCULATION.—Some gentlemen has perpetrated the following calculation:

"I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one at night, making about 35,000 cups of black pigment, or nearly 70 barrels of 50 gallons each, weighing 17,500 lbs., or nearly nine times weight. Yet I cannot find myself from 100 lbs. It will therefore be seen that I have drunk in coffee alone, 272 times my own weight. I have not much of a meat eater, yet I presume I have consumed about eight ounces a day, which makes 2,912 lbs. or 24 years, about 50 barrels. For twenty years of this time, I drank two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 600 quarts. The Port wine, Madeira, whiskey punch, &c., I cannot add to count, but they are not large. When we take into the account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now, my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drunk, nets merely as a diluent, yet, taking into the account that I have consumed in 24 years, about the weight of 1,160 men of 160 lbs. each."

A SAVANNAH LADY.—About ten miles to the southeast of Savannah Springs, there is a small lake, well worth the attention of the curious geologist. Around it for a considerable distance, stretches a valley that shows many indications of having once been full of water, but which has been drained by the bursting of its southern boundary towards the Atlantic river. In the center, a deep shaded by wood, lies the present lake, not more than a quarter of a mile in width, but three miles in length. The shape is serpentine, and although several small streams empty into it, no outlet has ever been discovered. Very slight changes only in the period of the spring freshets. No soundings have ever been made in it, yet, although deep sea lines have been used, the shores are bold and perpendicular as a wall, descending downward to an unknown depth. The slightest shore, in place would touch the lake in any place with safety. Its surface is as calm as a mirror, for it is seldom troubled by the brawling wind. The water, though seemingly clear, looks black from its great depth, and the shadow of the trees on the shore.

It has nothing of the dish shape usually pertaining to lakes, or seas and oceans. It seems like an immense crevice in the crust of the earth's surface thrown open by a convulsion in nature, or an earthquake long centuries ago.

When our planet was young, it underwent shocks such as would crumple the mountains that now bristle along, and to one of those awful convulsions this curious lake probably owes its origin.

From the Nashville Union.

The Cause of Whig Defeats.

That many whigs refused to vote in the late election is undoubtedly true, but it was not from *apathy*. It was mainly because they disliked the position of their candidate and their party on the slavery question, and were utterly disgusted with the conduct of the Taylor administration. *Apathy* injured us vastly more than it did the whigs. It was impossible to make the democrats believe that Troupdale could be elected, and the masses of a party will rarely work against hope. The desire of being on the strong side controls a very large vote. "The floating vote," as it is called—made up of the votes of men who care very little for politics, and who are anxious to be on the strong, or *hurray*, side in a very large Tennessee and it was nearly all cast against us in this election. Had the masses believed that Troupdale had any chance of being elected, his majority would have been doubled; and had these whig slaveholders, who refused to vote for Brown, and who never will vote with the whigs again, followed their first promptings, and voted for Troupdale, his majority would have been over 40,000. We repeat, that *apathy* injured us more than it did the whigs. And besides, they had all the *clat* of recent success to attract the thoughtless to their side, while we had to contend against the discouragement of an apparently insurmountable majority.

The returns show that the whig vote has increased in the whig counties in which there are few slaves, and decreased in other strong whig counties in which there is a large slave population. Is not this fact conclusive that it was not *apathy* which defeated the whigs? Look at a comparison of a few counties. We give the whig vote in the strong whig counties where there are few slaves, in 1847 it was 6353 and 1849 it was 7476.

We have selected six of the strongest whig counties in East Tennessee for this comparison; and it will be seen that, so far from their having been any *apathy* there, they have actually increased the whig vote more than a hundred since the last gubernatorial election. In these counties there are but few slaves.

Now let us take the six strongest whig counties in Middle Tennessee, where there is a large slave population and compare the whig vote of 1847 it was 11,216 and 1849 it was 10,821.

A falling off of more than a thousand votes! *Apology* is the cause of this decrease; how happens it that this *apathy* did not extend to the strong whig counties of East Tennessee? How happens it that the counties where the strongest efforts were circulated, where the most whig newspapers are circulated, and where the leading whig politicians reside, were *apathetic*, while the sparsely settled counties of East Tennessee were more wide awake than ever?

It will not do, then, for the whigs to talk of *apathy*. There was as much of that in our ranks as in theirs; and besides, we had the discouragement of a heavy majority against us to contend with.

The result is the judgement of the people against Taylorism and the whig position on the slavery question; and if the race could be run over again one month hence on the same issue made by Brown and his non-resistance organs, there would not be a whig enough left for seed west of the mountains.

EXPOSURE OF TEMPER.—Madame Necker relates the following anecdote of M. Abaret a philosopher of Geneva: It was said of him that he had never been out of temper; some persons, by means of his female servant, were determined to put him to the proof. The woman in question stated that she had been his servant for more than thirty years, and she protested that during that time she had never seen him in a passion. They promised her a sum of money if she would make him angry. She consented; and, knowing that he was particularly fond of having his bed well made, she on the day appointed neglected to make the bed.—M. Abaret observed it, and the next morning made the observation to his servant; she answered him that she had forgotten it; she said nothing more, but on the same evening the maid neglected to make the bed. The same observation was made on the morning by the philosopher, and she again made some excuse in a cooler manner than before. On the third day he said to her, "You have not made my bed—you have apparently come to some resolution on the subject, you probably found that it fatigued you." But, after all, it is of no great consequence, as I begin to accustom myself to it; it is. She threw herself at his feet and avowed that she loved him.

DEATH BY THE WAYSIDE.—On last Wednesday evening an individual by the name of John Harris was found dead by the wayside, about 10 miles from this place, on the road to Wadsworth. On Thursday morning, as soon as he was apprised of the circumstance the coroner left town for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body, and of bringing it to town. But post-mortem had so far advanced before the necessary arrangements could be made that this last purpose was frustrated, and the inquest had to be made near the place where the unfortunate being had died. Harris had left town on the morning of his death (in consequence of a disagreement with and separation from his wife) with the intention of going to Atlanta by the way of Randolph, but death overtook him when only about 10 miles on his way. The verdict of the jury was, we believe, "death by intemperance." What a solemn warning to be heeded!—*Tulsa Register.*

The people of Savannah are one of the most enterprising communities in the United States. They contributed nearly \$3,000,000 for the construction of the central railroad, and \$500,000 for other railroads, \$249,000 for the canal which connects the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers, \$100,000 towards the building of the ill-fated Pulaski, and \$125,000 for the establishment of the New York and Savannah line of steamships. They have besides several other lines of vessels between their city and New York, and have voted to subscribe \$200,000 to other rail road projects.—*Sta. Reg.*

The Tennessee legislature will, on joint ballot, have a democratic majority of one. The Senate has a whig majority of three, the House of Representatives a democratic majority of four.

The SCYFUL MURDER.

contains the fore-er, of the 4th inst., murder committed by details of a terrible fluence of jealousy under the influence of jealousy.

From passengers who reached this morning on the steamer Kate Kearney, we are informed of the particulars of the murder of Mr. T. D. Hart, at Palmyra, (Mo.) who fell by the hands of Mr. John Wise, a clerk in the Post office in this city. The circumstances which led to this fatal and much regretted affair are briefly these: The late Mr. T. D. Hart, who is a married man—sent his wife to Palmyra, and soon after her departure his suspicions were aroused, whilst at his daily avocation in this office, at seeing her hand writing upon letters addressed to Mr. Hart in this city. One or more of these letters, we are informed, were opened, but, as if to avoid detection, a fictitious name was used. Wise and Hart were at this time, and in fact for a long period previous, upon terms of the strictest intimacy. On Wednesday last, Hart left the city on the steamer Whitewind which again aroused Mr. Wise's suspicions, who followed him the day after on the Kate Kearney. Hart reached Marion city about noon on Thursday, and immediately procured a conveyance to Palmyra, a little town seven miles in the country, where Mrs. Wise was sojourning. Wise reached Marion city about 11 on the day following, and also went immediately to Palmyra.

As soon as he arrived, he went to the post office, and found five letters, as we are informed, from Mr. Hart, addressed to his wife, which confirmed his way at suspicions. He instantly armed himself with a knife and pistol, and went to the National Hotel, where Hart was stopping. Going in through the back way, he met with Hart on the side walk, in front of the house, and without warning, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, producing a flesh wound. After being fired at, Hart started to run through the house, but was overtaken by Wise, who then drew the knife and inflicted a severe wound on the right shoulder, nearly severing the arm from the body, another in the right arm, several in the back, severing the right lobe of the lungs. By the time the last blow was inflicted, the parties had reached the back yard, and Hart fell upon the pavement, literally cut to pieces, and expired in a few moments. Several persons who witnessed the affray, endeavored to stay Wise's arm, and narrowly escaped being cut themselves. Wise gave him self up to the Sheriff, and when our informant left was still in custody, awaiting the coming of witnesses from this city for an examination. Hart, the man killed, is a soldier by trade, is well known in this city, and at the time of his death, was studying medicine. He served with credit in Dr. Duffan's expedition to Chihuahua, and had many friends. He was a man of remarkable prepossessing appearance, and in consequence was generally known by the sobriquet of Lord Byron. His remains were to have been interred yesterday. Mr. Wise was a clerk in the post office in this city, and this unfortunate difficulty has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends and created no little excitement in the community. The above particulars we have gleaned from passengers on the Kearney, one of whom witnessed the affray, and are believed to be correct.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—The Indian agent at Tampa found it impossible, as late as the 13th inst. to open any communication with the Indians. He stated that \$50,000 could not hire an interpreter to go into the nation. A war, and a long one too in his opinion, appears inevitable. He also states that the settlers at Kanatee in leaving their premises were closely pursued by Indians in canoes. Of course all that they left, and that is every thing, is plundered and burnt. This outbreak, says the Ocala Argus, already has cost over \$100,000.

A letter to the Savannah Republican, dated at St. Augustine 20th inst., says: "This Indian outbreak will ruin thousands of poor farmers in East Florida who have been and will be compelled to abandon their houses, and perhaps have everything they possess in the world destroyed. Almost all I own is on my farm, from which I have been compelled to flee with my family, not knowing at what moment, had we remained we would have been sent to our last home by the Indian rifle. It was unfortunate for Florida that an Indian was allowed to remain on her soil. The people now call on the General Government for the removal of every red skin and nothing short of this will satisfy them."

"The whole of the settlements on the Southern coast are at present unprotected, and the Indians now have full opportunity to destroy and burn every thing."

PURE AIR FOR ANIMALS.—As the weather becomes warm, those farmers who have been careful to make their animals comfortable by close buildings, during the cold winter, should be equally careful to supply them with pure air, as warm weather approaches. If any animals are in the same apartment, and exposed to the gases arising from the manure, the atmosphere around them becomes contaminated, and the animals are very likely to become diseased.

In ventilating a barn or stable while the weather is rather cold or chilly, carefully avoid directing a fresh draught directly on the animals, for like human beings, they are liable to colds, under great exposure. Plaster, charcoal powder, and various other absorbents, spread on the floor where stock are kept, are excellent for imbibing the gases arising from manures, and rendering the air pure. Common earth, of almost every description, as loam, sand, gravel, pulverized peat, and sals, &c. are good absorbents, tending to render the air purer, and save the manure; and some of these are within the reach of every farmer in this country.

A girl, at Tuscaloosa, aged 14, who had been blind from her birth, in both eyes, had an operation for congenital cataract performed by Dr. Read, of that place about a year ago, and has since acquired strong and perfect sight. The delicacy of the operation depended upon the fact that the obstacle to the vision was situated in the centre of the eye ball, and not upon its surface as is commonly supposed.

Seven days later from Europe, ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Cotton Advanced one-Eighth To one-Quarter Pence. Trade Healthy. Grain Market Depressed. Money Abundant.

After some suspense, and much anxiety, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning an outline of the Commercial Intelligence brought by the steamship Canada from Liverpool, which came to land last evening per Telegraph.

The intelligence will be found of great interest to our merchants. The Cotton market had improved 1-8 a 1-4, and Fair Upland was quoted at 5.1-14.

A despatch from our attentive Baltimore correspondent, dated Aug. 24, P. M., informs us that the Canada had arrived, bringing one week's later intelligence from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21. The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Queen in Ireland.

The Cholera is on the increase in London.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Finance in his report to the Assembly, states that the deficiency in the treasury, on the first of next January will be 550,000,000 francs and the estimated deficiency for the next year is put down at 320,000,000 francs.

President Bonaparte denies any desire to change the present Government.

Gen. Moltke is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Italy, in the place of Gen. Oudinot.

ITALY.

The Pope's Commissioners have arrived at Rome, and have dissolved the whole army, even those who have been faithful to the Pope.

It was reported that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian party that attacked him. His force had increased by the arrival of many Hungarians.

Venice still holds out. It is said that three American vessels had arrived with provisions for the besieged.

HUNGARY.

The news continues favorable to the Hungarians. They still occupy the line of Skeine. It is reported that Ben, with 40,000 men, had completely beaten the Russian force of 60,000 in Transylvania, and that he had taken Hermannstadt. It was also reported that Klapka, the Hungarian General, attacked and captured Raab, and afterwards seized a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, and fell back to Comorn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

FRANCE.

Some of the French journals insist that Napoleon's visit to the Western Provinces was a failure. Gen. Oudinot has been withdrawn from the army in Italy because, as is said, he could not trust harmoniously with the Pope, who always held him suspiciously. A change of French ministers is very seriously rumored.

The accounts in relation to the movements of the Hungarians are somewhat conflicting. Uncertainty prevails respecting Ben in Transylvania. The London Daily News gives currency to a report that the Austrians and Russians, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermannstadt and Cressstadt, Ben charged against them with 40,000 soldiers, completely defeating the Imperialists, who fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, and nearly all their artillery on the field, and 3000 prisoners.

Nothing more of importance. No new feature in Irish affairs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

The New York Cotton market was much excited on Saturday, under the favorable European news. The sales are reported to have reached 2000 bales at 1-4c. advance. Fair Upland is quoted at 10.3-4; and Fair Orleans 11.1-1c.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Aug. 2.

SANDUSKY—A PICTURE.—We met a gentleman to-day who had spent the last four days in Sandusky. He says none but an eye-witness can picture the utter wretchedness of that place. So many have died leaving children and dependants unprovided for, so many have fled leaving houses untenanted, and property unguarded for, that it seems truly a doomed and deserted city. The bakers have fled—there is no bread—the butchers have left there is no meat, no milk, no vegetables, nobody from the country, all is desolation. Children whose parents have died, especially the Germans, cry crying through the streets wanting friends, care and food. This gentleman saw a squad of four little ones yesterday morning who had been wandering about, and he did not know how long, and crying for their parents. He took them to his lodgings, gave them breakfast, and reported them to the Mayor, who provided temporary shelter for them. To add to the horrors of the place, the dogs who have lost their masters, (either by death or by flight) when night comes set up a howl, such as is peculiar to that animal, and which whenever heard, sounds most unwellcome. He saw the big pit before it was closed, which contains the thirty dead bodies. He left this morning, not that he feared the pestilence, but that he had seen enough of human misery.

It appears that physicians and nurses are plenty there now, and the disease is reported as yielding to treatment.

RAIL ROAD TUNNEL IN VIRGINIA.—Proposals are solicited for the construction of the great tunnel through the Blue Ridge, by which the Louisiana Railroad will be prolonged into the Great Valley of Virginia, near Staunton. The tunnel will be 4,260 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 20 feet high, with a ditch on each side, it will slope eastwardly, at the rate of 60 feet to the mile, and pass 760 feet below the top of the mountain.

WESTERN WIT.—Try a horse trade here, says a Western paper, or an encounter of words, if you wish to prove it as did one of us the other day when chance brought us to the bait-house, we asked with great simplicity of manner, of a strapping country fellow who stood by, "What is that 'ar thing for?" "Scalding hogs—won't you get 'em?" was the quick and ready reply.

REPUBLICAN.

Rail Road Convention!

We are unable to place before our readers the entire proceedings of the Rail Road Convention held last week at the Shelby Springs, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Mobile bay with the navigable waters of the Tennessee river; but we hope we can do so in our next. We learn from our delegates, that Col. Taul of Talladega, was president of the meeting; and that there were delegates in attendance from the counties of Mobile, Dallas, Shelby, Bibb, Autauga, Coosa, Talladega, Benton and Marshall. The meeting was largely attended and the utmost good order prevailed.

The deliberations of the Convention resulted in recommending that the starting point of the proposed Rail Road be Selma, running along Dexter's survey to Montevally—thence through the counties of Talladega, Benton and Cherokee, so as to intersect the road chartered from Guster's landing to Gadsden on the Coosa river. The Convention memorialized Congress asking the right of way over the public lands, the use of timber &c., also our Legislature, asking for the appropriation of the two per cent. fund. A committee was appointed to write an address to the citizens of our state which will be placed before our readers so soon as a copy can be obtained.

The Convention further recommended to the citizens of the counties who feel an interest in the proposed Rail Road, to hold meetings in order that they may approve or disapprove the proceedings of the late Convention, and to appoint delegates to the Convention to be held on the 14th Monday of September in the town of Talladega.

In pursuance of the above recommendation we are requested to state that the citizens of Benton are invited to meet at the court house on Monday, 10th inst., for the purpose of appointing said delegates, and approving or disapproving the action of the State Convention. It is hoped that the citizens generally will be present. The delegates from this county will explain more fully the result of their labors. We are delighted to see the people of Dallas, Bibb and Shelby, uniting with East Alabama in this grand scheme, the completion of which is not only of great importance to East Alabama, but also to North and South Alabama. The fine agricultural counties of North Alabama are immediately brought in close communion with the Mobile market and trade. The commercial importance of Mobile will be in an eminent degree increased—the hidden mineral treasures of East Alabama of incalculable value will soon be developed, and rendered accessible, while the products of her rich and fertile valleys find a ready market in their own State.

It is earnestly hoped that our county meeting at the Court House on NEXT MONDAY will be well attended.

COST OF FINCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

By J. S. SKINNER.

The cost of building and repairing the fences in the United States is enormous, almost beyond the power of calculation, and forces the enquiry, why the Legislature ought not to be called upon to compel every man to keep his stock to himself. Then no man, who did not choose to do it, would be forced to enclose his lands against the ravages of the neighbor's stock.

Mr. Bidle, a few years since, in an address before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that the cost of the fences in Pennsylvania amounted to \$100,000,000. A distinguished writer on National Wealth, says: strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country the most costly production of human industry, is the common fence, which encloses and divides the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay of these unimportant monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth, are left far behind. In many places the fences have cost more than the houses and farms are worth. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of this country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the land the fences occupy.

Estimating a chestnut post rail fence to last 10 years, and including interest on the money, the annual tax to the farmer holding 150 acres, will be \$130 to \$140, and judging from the present appearance, the tax is perpetual, and there seems but little hope of escape from it.

Did the intelligent farmer reflect a moment, and estimate the annual tax which his fences impose upon him, he would not rest till the system was abolished, or until the live hedge took the place of the present expensive fence of timber.

The system of compelling every land holder to enclose his property, is peculiar to the United States, with only the exception of England where the fence nuisance appears again under the form of hedges, and although these have their hedges, when they are well tended—and not more than half of them are so—are beautiful objects, and answer all the purposes of protection against the inroads of cattle, still the public voice is beginning to cry out against them because of the enormous amount of land required to support them. Each hedge is five or six feet at its base, and taking into account the amount of land they exhaust on either side, the whole space cannot be less than twelve or

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THE full session of this Institution will commence on **Monday** the **20th inst.** under the superintendence of **Mr. JOHN T. PEABODY.**
It is desired, that all who may wish connect themselves, with this Academy, should be present, at the commencement.
July 17, 1849.

AND
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND,)
Macintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.
Each of the same firm under the
same name of
F. M. CABOT, our agent at Rome Ga. Is
desirous to make liberal advances on cotton
and to our house either in Augusta or Charles

be barred.
THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c. &c.
June 28, 1843.—61.

Gilliland & Howell,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 7. HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

black cloth cap and dark sack coat.—
He says he belongs to a man named
Hanna, living in Perry county, Ala.,
and far from the city of Marion.
The owner is requested to come
forward, prove property, pay charges and
take away, or he will be dealt with
as the law directs.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 10, 1843.

MOUNT ZION ACADEMY.
The second term of the current
Scholastic year, will open on the
Saturday Monday in July.
The course of instruction, and
regulation as heretofore.
JAMES KNOX.
July, 1849.

Marks, Gen. Bethune, } Ga.
 Thomas Ragland. }
 Dean, Cave Spring, Ga.
 July 5, 1849.—Gt

ASH advances made on Cotton
 shipped to the address of Messrs.
 PERT & McLELLAND, Mobile,
 the undersigned at Wetumpka.
 M. S. CASSETTY.

AD. CHARTERS st. New Orleans, General
ists for the south and west. Sold also by
KE & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville
CKSON & EASLY, Alexandria
W. HUEY & Co. Talladega, A.
W. ROBBINS, Cave Spring, Ga.
J. DICKSON, Rome Ga.
At Wholesale by Haviland, Reese & Co
80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Haviland,
rol & co. and P. M. Cohen Charles-

1

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1849.

Whole No. 665.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 13 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letter addressed to the Editor on business.

Shackelford, & Co.,
Factors & Commission
Merchants,
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDER their services in the
Storage & Commission Business
to the Merchants of Jacksonville
and its neighboring Planters.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

WILSON, BANKS, & Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 3, Main Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in American, French
& British
DRY GOODS,
No. 9 Hayne Street,
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddlery Ware-House.
CONDICT, JENNINGS, & CO.
No. 165 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON S. C.

MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.
ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,
FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES K. ROBINSON,
JAMES M. CALDWELL.

Warehouse and Commission
Business.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage,
respectfully renew the tender of their services
to their friends and the public generally in the
above business.

Their extensive FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail-
road, and they continue to receive cotton and
other consignments per Railroad, without any
charge for Drayage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES
ROOM on Broad street, where one of the part-
ners may at all times be found. Liberal ad-
vances made, when required, on produce in store.
D'ANTIGNAC & EVANS.
February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book
Music, and Stationery Depot.
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are
constantly receiving, a fine assortment of an-
ticiper PIANOS FORTES, from the celebrated
manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale
& Co., Dulois & Seabury, New York, all of
which are warranted of excellent tone, and
which are well adapted to the use of families,
and all instruments used in Military Bands, all
ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and
Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous
Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and
Fountain Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of
Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will
be sold low for cash, or city acceptance.

GEO. A. OATES & CO.,
Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F.
J. Wray's,) Drug Store, Broad Street.
February 27, 1849.

Pavilion Hotel,
OLD STAND,
Corner Meeting and Hassell Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—4m.

HOTELS.
City Hotel,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

DR. GLEIZE, takes pleasure in an-
nouncing to the people of Benton
and adjacent counties, that he will open
on the 30th inst., in Jacksonville, on
the east side of main street opposite
the silver smithy; A school for young
ladies, in which will be taught Draw-
ing and painting, and the French lan-
guage in its native pronunciation.

TERMS:
Drawing and Painting, 10 00 per
French language 10 00
He will also engage to take man-
ner likenesses on very reasonable
terms.
July 31, 1849.—4t

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE

Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Sun

brock), leaves Savannah for New York, on

Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every al-

ternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250

tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the

most substantial manner, and with every regard

to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNES-

SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the

line in a few days, so that one will leave

New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line

to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,

Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this

line, are assured that the Central Rail Road

Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special

train to suit the arrival and departure of the

steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to

PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St.,

March 6, 1849. New York.

Washington Hall,
ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for passen-

gers. Meals always in due season for the

departure of the cars. Public patronage is re-

spectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE.
M. C. HOLCOMBE,
Z. A. RICE.

March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends

and the travelling public, that he has taken

that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located

in the central part of the City of Augusta, and

solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FARGO.
N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office

at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 18, 49.—6 m.

THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments

entrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,
Jacksonville.

Landreth's Warranted
Garden Seeds, and

Implements for Farm and Garden use.

THE subscriber has on sale at his

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,
No. 289 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of articles in his line, needed

by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs,

Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn,

Shellers, Manure-Forks, Spades, Shovels, and

a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact,

almost every variety of Agricultural and Horti-

cultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,
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GEORGE OATS,
DEALER IN

Piano Forte, Music, Books &
Stationery, &c.,
234 & 236 King St., at the Bend,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A splendid assortment of Piano

Fortes from the celebrated Manufactu-

ries of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale &

Co., and Dulois & Seabury, N. Y., at

kinds of Musical Instruments, Music,

Books and Stationery for sale very low

for cash or city acceptance.

April 10, 1849. 1y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully

fully informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has

received from the vicinity

The Motherless.

God help and shield the motherless!

The stricken, bleeding dove—

From whom there gushes on rich fount

Of deep and deathless love!

The saddest tales grief conifers—

For whom so lone a mother—

Upon whose path a mother's love

Sheds out its holy ray!

No gentle form above them bends

To smooth the couch of pain—

No voice so fond as hers, essays

To calm the feverish brain.

O, aching tongues may whisper love

In accents soft and mild;

But none on earth so pure as that

A mother bears her child!

Judge kindly of the motherless—

A weary lot is theirs,

And oft the heart the geyser seems,

A load of sorrow-bears,

No faithful voice directs their steps,

O, bids them onward press,

"And if they grieve a kinsman wrong,"

God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,

The tempted and the tried,

Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,

O, spare them not aside.

Thou knowest not what thou hast been

With trials even less—

And when thy lips should vent reproach,

Think, they were motherless!

Blessing on the motherless,

When'er they dwell on earth,

Within the home of childhood,

Or at the stranger's hearth!

Blue be the sky above their heads,

And bright the sun within,

O, God, protect the motherless,

And keep them free from sin!

The Soul's Passing.

"The Soul's Passing," is the title of a touch-

ing poem in a late "London Athenaeum." A

husband is looking upon the scarce cold form of

his dead wife.

"Take her faded hand in thine—

Hand that no more answers kindly;

See the eyes were wont to shine,

Uttering love, now staring blindly;

Tender-learned, speech departed—

Speech that echoed so divinely.

"Rings no more the circling river,

Warning, brightening every part,

There it slumbered cold forever—

No more merry leap and start,

No more flushing cheeks to blushing—

In its silent home the heart!

"Hope not answering to thy praying!"

Cold, cold, responsive lies she there,

Death, that ever will be slaying

Something gentle, something fair,

Came with numbers soft as slumbers—

She is with him elsewhere!"

WHO'LL TURN THE GRIND-STONE.—

When I was a little boy, I remember

one cold winter's morning I was

accused by a smiling man with an axe on

his shoulder: "My pretty boy," said

he, "has your father a grind-stone?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine lit-

tle fellow," said he, "will you let me

grind an axe on it?" Pleased with his

compliment of "fine little fellow," I

yes sir, I answered, "it is down in the

From the Baltimore Sun.

Intelligence by the Steam-

er Canada.

The royal mail steamship Canada arriv-

ed at New York on Saturday morning at

9 o'clock, bringing Liverpool papers to the

11th and London to the 10th of August.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington ar-

rived at Southampton on the 4th August,

after a passage of fourteen days.

The news from Hungary continues fa-

vorable to the cause of liberty.

Rumors were afloat in Paris, on the 9th

that the Hungarians have suffered a defeat

in Wallachia. We do not credit them.

The opinion in political circles in Paris is

that the prestige so long attached to the

name and power of Russia is seriously com-

promised, and that the Hungarian war has

shown how completely mistaken were

those who believed Russia to be a military

Colossus. There are many who believe

that the Ottoman troops would in reality be

more than a match for the Russians.

The Central Government of Frankfurt

has addressed a protest against the armis-

tice concluded between Prussia and Den-

mark to all the German governments with

the exception of Prussia. This proceeding

amounts to a cessation of diplomatic re-

lations between the Central Government and

the Court of Prussia.

England.

The London Times reports 165 cases of

cholera and 110 deaths for the 9th of Aug.

and in England and Scotland for the same

day, 558 cases and 211 deaths.

A treaty of peace and commerce has been

concluded between Great Britain and the

Republic of Liberia. The several articles

having been agreed upon, were signed by

Lord Palmerston and the Right Hon. H. I.

Labouchere, on the part of the young re-

public, on the 21st of November, 1848, and

the ratifications exchanged on August 1,

1849.

Harvest has now fairly commenced in

the southern and western counties, and

more propitious weather than we have lat-

ely experienced, could not be desired. Our

prospects the whole may be regarded as

highly promising, and all that is now need-

ed to insure an abundance of food of home

growth is a continuance of auspicious

weather for the gathering. The crops of

all kinds of grain received great benefit

from the rain which fell in July; the yield

and quantity were unquestionably improved

thereby, and we are disposed to think that

the produce will prove better both in quan-

tity and quality than in ordinarily good

seasons. All fear in regard to the potato

seems to have subsided. That there are

partial incursions of disease, similar to that

which this year has suffered so severely

since 1845, cannot be doubted, but the as-

pect of the crop generally is healthy and

promising.

Gold and Silver in England.—The

quantity of gold and silver imported during

the last six months into England, has been

enormous. At Southampton alone, there

arrived from the 1st of January to the 30th

of June have been above £3,500,000, of which

more than £2,000,000 have come from

All supplies were first brought away into

the imperial camp, and then the city became

a prey to the flames.

At Pesth they say that the railroad is us-

ed to Szolnok to forward supplies to the

army. From this it is to be inferred that

Telchick, who was at Czegled on the 29th

ult., has shifted his quarters to Szolnok,

and that Dembinski has disappeared from

that neighborhood. It is singular what a

tone of triumph pervades the Austrian

From the New Orleans Delta, 28th Aug.

The Round Island Expedition.

The following correspondence was transmitted to us yesterday from Round Island. It relates to the attempt, on the part of the naval force stationed in that neighborhood, to interfere with the persons who have encamped on that island. "Ye are surprised at the tone of Lieutenant Totten's communication. It is more in the style of a Russian ukase, or of one of the Austrian General Haynan's proclamations, than of a document such as an officer of our forces should address to a body of citizens. The notification of the President's proclamation is all very well, but when Lieutenant Totten, or his commander, undertakes to construe the provisions of this proclamation for himself, and to assume that every assemblage of unarmed, unorganized citizens, who may be passing the summer on any of the islands in the Gulf or Lake, are conspirators, banded together to violate the peace and dignity of the nation, by lawless enterprises, he undertakes a responsibility which much wiser, cooler, and more experienced men would hesitate in assuming.

There is no warrant in the Proclamation of the President for any such course. The men on Round Island want the first essential to constitute an "armed expedition"—to which alone the President's Proclamation refers—they have not a stand of arms on the island! Of that fact General Twiggs, whose headquarters are not four miles from the island, satisfied himself some time ago. We hold that any body of men have the right to assemble for any purpose in any part of the United States, unless such assemblage be accompanied by positive overt proofs of an unlawful intent. The intent, which we by no means admit to be the case in regard to the Round Island Expedition, may be unlawful, and yet the Executive cannot interfere until such intent be indicated in a certain manner. No proofs have been given which bring the assemblage on Round Island within the provisions of the President's Proclamation. The letter, therefore, of Lieutenant Totten, and his interference with an assemblage presumed to be unlawful, is a clear usurpation of power, which if done without full authority from his superior officer, should expose him to the censure of the Department.

The manner, too, of this letter is no less improper and unbecoming, than the assumption of power of the writer, is opposed to law and the rights of citizens. If an armed expedition to any foreign country, with which we are at peace is apprehended, from Round Island, let the naval force be on the alert, and prevent as far as it can, the sailing of such expedition. Such is the duty of our vessels of war. But, when they go to the extent threatened by Lieutenant Totten, of cutting off the supplies and provisions of an assemblage of men, presumed to be lawful, they greatly exceed their powers, and show a zeal in their task much beyond the law.

Such interference on the part of our Army and Navy, with the actions of citizens, are every repulsive to our republican instincts, and should not be resorted to on light grounds. The style of Lieutenant Totten's letter is not of the most dignified, and we trust it may turn out, that he has proceeded further than he was ordered. Still, however, we think this appeal to the naval power, in the presence of an ample civil power, to the officers of the United States courts, to suppress any unlawful expedition, is both unusual and improper. Our ships of war were not built to be "lodging" citizens, who may encamp on any of the islands, in our bays and harbors. Their duty is to watch foreigners, and cut off the supplies of our enemies, and not be annoying, persecuting, and browbeating the citizens of our country.

To the Officers and men of the Expedition at rendezvous on Round Island. U. S. Steamer Water Witch off Round Island, August 27, 1849.

I am directed by the officer in command of the Naval forces assembled in this neighborhood, to call your attention to the Proclamation of the President of the Republic, made with regard to the expedition for which you are assembled, and I warn you to disperse at once, or abide the certain infliction of the penalty of the law.

In case you do not disperse by Tuesday (to-morrow) night I am ordered to cut off your supplies of provisions, for which purpose ample means have been supplied.

You will find it impossible to depart on the expedition. Your steamers will be captured, or sunk in the attempt, if they are even permitted to leave New Orleans, which is very doubtful.

All outlets to the Gulf are watched, and a force is rapidly collecting round you that you cannot dodge.

You are therefore advised, as well as warned, to disperse at once, with the solemn assurance, that however unpleasant it may be to be called upon to act against our own countrymen, our sense of duty is so strong that all feeling will unhesitatingly be laid aside, and that nothing shall deter us from carrying out the orders given, in the strictest manner.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TOTTEN, Lt. Comdr.

To Lieutenant Totten's Steamer Water Witch off Round Island, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir—Your communication of this morning was duly received. In answer, we have entirely to disclaim any intention to such as is embodied in the Proclamation of the President of this Republic, to which you have called our attention. We are a body of men un-armed, unarmed, and unwilling to do anything that would in any manner compromise our citizenship or liberty. Circumstances may prevent our departure from this island as early as you suggest, as means must be provided which are not immediately at hand. Till such provision is made, there will be no attempt to transport to us further supplies.

Respectfully, your obedt. servant,
JOHN HASKINS, President.
W. JOURNAL, Secretary.

Grains of Gold.

The gamaster, if he is a martyr to his profession, is doubtless ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven.

When men speak ill of thee, live so as nobody will believe them.
Light cares speak, great ones are dumb.—Seneca.

Alexander the Great valued learning so highly, that he used to say, "that he was more indebted to Aristotle for giving him knowledge, than to his father Philip for life."

The transmutation of metal is a small affair compared with changing shame to glory, reverses to success, sorrow to pleasure; yet true wisdom can do all this.

If men praise your efforts, suspect their judgment, if they censure you, your own.

To a man full of questions make no answer.—Plato.

The richest endowments of the mind are temperance, prudence and fortitude. Prudence is an universal virtue which enters into the composition of all the rest, and where that is not present, fortitude loses its name and nature.

Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.

Friendship is stronger than kindred. Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely minded in a just cause.

There is this paradox in pride, it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few.

It is as hard for the good to suspect evil, as it is for the bad to suspect good.—Cicero.

Strange protestations of friendship are sometimes made at convivial meetings—Trust me, however, to the friendship which is cemented by wine. Those whom Bacchus unites, are soon separated.

Each has his faults we readily allow, To this decree our dearest friends must bow;

One's too careless, another's too correct. And all save our sweet self, have some defect.

He must be a wise man himself who is capable of distinguishing one.—Diogenes.

He is sufficiently well learned that knows how to do well, and has power enough to restrain from evil.—Cicero.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know till the day of judgment when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.

He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much wisdom; it is humble that he knows no more.—Covper.

A wife who loses her patience, must not expect to keep her husband's heart.

He who enlarges his heart restricts his tongue.

The sum of behavior is, to retain a man's own dignity without intruding upon liberty of others.

He who gives for the sake of thanks, knows not the pleasure of giving.

There is no difference in person or condition before God, and providence watches equally over all mankind.—Milton.

The good man is just in little things, the wicked man is little in great ones.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body they are increased by repetition, approved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.—Colton.

A thousand parties of pleasure do not leave a recollection worth that of one good action.

Idleness is the sepulchre of a lying man.

All other things being transitory and perishing, true wisdom is to think of eternity, and to a good man the best philosophy.

Attention to little things is the economy of virtue.

Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes, as the calculating but insatiable lust of accumulation.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.—The democrats have elected a majority of the members to the Kentucky constitutional convention. Party politics, however, did not, to any very great extent, enter into the canvass. The democrats were generally pro-slavery men, while many of the whigs were anti-slavery in their views, and this difference of opinion gave the democrats the majority.

The emancipationists proper did not elect more than half a dozen members. They are totally routed and will scarce make an effort to agitate the slavery question. It is better for the masters, better for the slaves, that this should be the case. If emancipation were obligatory, very few of the negroes now living would derive any benefit from it. The master would sell his slaves to traders, by whom they would be taken to the States in the South and sold. The culture of the staple products of Kentucky would proceed slowly and clumsily in new hands, unaccustomed to the work—there would be deficiencies in the crops—the farmers would become impatient and restless—embarrassment would follow, and finally in disgust our happy yeoman would hurry his family off to States or Territories where he would be safe from abolitionists and emancipation laws.

How would the condition of the Slave be affected by the passage of an emancipation law? As we said just now, very few of them would derive the slightest benefit from it. By far the greatest part of them would be struggling into the southern States for sale long before the day fixed for the law to go into effect; they would be transported to climates new and unhealthy to them, and we leave the abolitionist to say whether it be likely that the change would be beneficial to them.—Nash Union.

Meetings of sympathy with the Hungarians have been held in several districts of London and in many of the other cities of England. At nearly all of them resolutions have been adopted urging the English Government to recognize the independence of Hungary.

The following letter taken from the Monitor (Miss.) Democrat, is written by a son of Zion Goodlett, formerly a well known citizen of Greenville District.—Mountain View.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, April 13th, 1849.

DEAR SIR—After waiting six weeks, I got off from San Blas, Mexico, on the 12th March, and after a tolerably pleasant passage, we anchored on the 10th inst. in this beautiful bay. Mr. Whiting (an American, long resident in Mexico,) in partnership with the rich English house of Forbes at Tepic, took up a large party of Mexicans to work the mines. There are hundreds of parties of Mexicans here and on the way, thousands from South America and the Sandwich Islands, and a stream pouring in from our own country. Several thousand persons have left this place within the past few weeks for the mines, still the place is full. There are hundreds living in tents, and hundreds arriving every day. Goods sell fast, and at 3 to 400 per cent. profit; but large cargoes are arriving, and it is probable that the market will be partially glutted. Houses are going up as fast as lumber can be obtained. It is worth \$5,000 per 1000 feet, and carpenters get from \$12 to \$15 per day, and think they will soon be able to get more. Servants get \$200 per month, and very often quit and go to the mines.

I do not like the location of this place, and it is possible that some more suitable site may yet prove its successful rival. The site is hilly and broken, and a strong and cold N. W. wind blows during the evening. The mornings and nights are quite cold now. This kind of climate is peculiar to this spot, on the other side of the bay, at Santa Clara and St. Jose, the climate is most beautiful and healthy.

I have talked with persons from the mines, and they tell me that they have made from \$300 to \$1000 per month, commencing last fall and count up to this time. From what I have heard, the published accounts generally fall short of the truth. They are more extensive and richer than any mines in the world. But the drawback is the great liability to contract the most fatal diseases. It seems to be exceedingly dangerous to remain at the mines during the summer and part of the fall. Many are here now sick, and it is thought that many will perish at the mines this season. Chills and fevers, bilious fever and colds are prevalent I find. When attacked, they are without physician, nurse or medicine, and safety lies in their being able to reach this place. So you see this is a good country for Doctors. The residents here say this is a healthy place, except for persons of weak lungs. There is a man here who has been working in the mines during the winter and spring, but had to leave on account of his health; he has made a large amount and says he would not return on any account, but is on his way to his family and farm in Oregon. He is lying near me quite sick, with fever and chills. He is an intelligent man, and praises Oregon very much—fine land and climate, and no disease.

I am boarding with a Mormon; he is quite a clever fellow, but gives us poor fare for \$16 per week. He pays 18 cts. per lb. for beef, and \$15 per barrel for flour. Some times we get Oregon Salmon. Fish, fowl and game are plenty, but there is no one to bring them into market.

I may not go to the mines until August or September, but if I go before, I will probably return in July.

As to the ways of coming out, I cannot say which is preferable, and you will be able to judge for yourself, from the descriptions given by persons coming out. The passage through Mexico or across the mountain is long and tiresome, and by Panama, except at certain seasons, is dangerous.

I am glad that I am here at last, and regret that I did not come two years sooner. Many that came here poor are now rich. Please remember me to your family, and believe me to be your sincere friend.

HIRSH A. GOODLETT.

ASTORIA, OREGON.—We take the following account of a revolting act of barbarity perpetrated by the Hungarians in Hungary from a contemporary:

One of the latest of the diabolical acts of cruelty which are day by day adding fresh infamy to the name of Aynau, is the dashingly and untimely execution of the principal member of one of the noblest families of Hungary. Baron Ladislaus Mediansky. On that scaffold which was being prematurely raised on a hill visible from nearly all parts of Pressburg, on that gibbet which reeked with blood almost as copiously as the guillotine on the Place de Greve, perished prematurely, in his thirty second year, the husband of a once happy lady, the father of two young children, the head of an illustrious house, the heroic commander of the garrison of Leopoldstadt. Our heart leaps up within us when we hear how the young noble at the foot of the gallows addressed himself to the assembled multitude, and how, when the Hungarian endeavored to stop his mouth with his hand, Mediansky struck the executioner a blow in the face saying, "Your duty is to hang me, but I will not suffer your hand to touch me beyond the performance of that duty. In three weeks the Hungarians will be in Pressburg; they'll then avenge my death."

MYSTERIOUS MEDICAL SOUND.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal, of Saturday says: "The good people of Piney Grove have been thrown into a considerable state of excitement, owing to strange sounds, resembling the finest music, similar to that of the accordions, which follows a young lady, about sixteen years of age, who resides in the family of Miss Teaky Green. The sound is distinct, and it is said, responds promptly to any question. The young lady affects to be, it not really, very much alarmed at this strange visitation. We have seen several respectable persons who have visited the house, who vouch for the truth of this story. The young lady, to all appearance, says they, has no agency in producing the sound; but we suspect that she is endowed with the singular power of ventriloquism, which she is exerting as a hoax or trick, to frighten the family in which she resides. The music is said to be very soft and lovely, beyond description."

Why is a looking glass like a back biter? Because it indulges in personal reflections.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, September 4, 1849.

WE are now engaged in preparing our accounts, and intend applying personally to as many as possible of those indebted to us during the next few months. We have waited for them to call upon us until we have got out of all patience, and concluded that many of them never would do so. We hope however that those who can, will call at the office and settle; and should the Editor be absent, settlements can be made promptly and correctly by Mr. Wm. M. Riley. We give this early notice in the confident hope that the many who are indebted will hold themselves in some degree of readiness to pay the small sums due, and not subject us to disappointment after the trouble of hunting them up. And may we not also hope that those who live at too great a distance to make personal settlements will enclose the amounts due by mail. We will send their accounts in their papers; and as we have manifested our confidence in the rectitude of their intentions, we hope they will not prove this confidence misplaced by withholding the amounts justly due.

WE publish below a brief report of the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting convened in the Court house in this place on yesterday evening. We have never seen so many persons from various parts of the County attracted to this place on a similar call before; and feel well assured that a spirit is now awakened in our community, on the subject of Rail Roads, which will expend itself in earnest action instead of words, if not diverted or thwarted by differences on minor points.

By previous notice a respectable portion of the citizens of Benton met at the Court house in Jacksonville, and organized by calling Col. W. W. Williams to the chair, and requesting D. W. Dorsey to act as secretary.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., Col. John M. Crook explained, in a few pertinent and impressive remarks, the object of the meeting.

Upon motion of W. P. Davis, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of five, to draft resolutions, which committee consisted of Messrs. W. P. Davis, S. J. T. Whitley, John Foster, J. B. Martin and John Moore, who retiring for a few moments, reported the following:

Resolved, That we feel a deep and abiding interest in some system of internal improvement to connect the navigable waters of Mobile Bay, with the Tennessee River—that we look upon this as a great enterprise of our State, and that the citizens of our State should deem it an object of paramount importance; and that the private interest of all concerned should yield to the great public good.

The second resolution was lost by one vote, after being discussed at length by Messrs. Davis, G. C. Whitley and Crook, in the affirmative.—Messrs. Foster, Martin and Hale in negative—upon motion of Col. Martin, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. S. J. T. Whitley, Hale, Woods, Grant and J. B. Dowdell, to appoint twenty-five delegates to represent Benton in the convention to be held at Talladega on the 4th Monday inst.—committee of five reported Messrs. John Moore, Robt. McCain, G. L. Alexander, Elisha Simmons, J. C. Barker, Fred. Ross, T. G. Madison, T. C. Parker, John Maddox, W. S. Nichols, G. L. Driver, J. N. Wills, Z. White, R. T. Reed, T. R. Mangum, T. D. Pierston, Wm. Scott, M. P. Johnson, John Foster, J. M. Crook, Dan. Bush, W. L. Forney, D. M. Walker, M. W. Abernathy and D. D. Draper.

Upon motion, the committee of five were added to the committee of twenty five; and in case of non attendance of any of the delegates they may be represented by proxy.

On motion of Wm. P. Davis, Esq., resolved, that the minutes of this meeting be signed by the chairman; countersigned by the secretary, and published in the Jacksonville Republican.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Chm.
D. W. DORSEY, Secy.

Some time since considerable excitement was created in New Orleans, in consequence of the alleged forcible abduction of Don Juan Francisco Rey, formerly a jailor on the Island of Cuba, from whence he fled after releasing two State prisoners. He was, as events have since proven, forcibly abducted, in defiance and contempt of the civil authorities of Louisiana, and taken back to the Island of Cuba, to answer for the alleged misdemeanor to the authorities there. In this abduction the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was implicated, and after a patient hearing board over in a bond of \$5,000, and will of course be subject to trial and such penalty as the law may inflict.

At first we neglected to publish anything in relation to this affair, thinking that it was perhaps a nine days bubble, and would end like many others in smoke. But as the affair has taken a

more serious turn, we will endeavor to keep our readers advised of its future progress. Below we publish an account from the N. O. Delta of the return of Rey by the Spanish authorities, and his delivery to the U. S. Attorney.

It is supposed this government will require from the Spanish government a disavowal of the act of its Consul, and possibly the removal of the Captain General of Cuba; and the affair may take such a turn as to disturb the amicable relations of the two governments.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Arrival of Rey.
His delivery to the United States Attorney; placed in the custody of the Sheriff; A full confession of his forcible abduction!

An intense excitement was created yesterday by the arrival of the brig Salvador, Capt. Evans, bringing over the person of Juan Francisco Rey, the man who was abducted from this city by the Spanish Consul and his emissaries. The circumstances under which Rey was delivered up, are fully detailed by our intelligent Havana correspondent, in the letters before. The sudden change in the mind of Conde de Alcaoz from the lofty position of a refusal of our Consul of the small privilege of an interview with Rey in prison, to the extreme condescension of delivering him over, bodily, to General Campbell, has been reflected, it appears, by communications from Washington, from the sagacious and experienced Spanish Minister to our Government, Gen. Campbell immediately placed Rey in charge of Dr. Gage, an American gentleman resident in Havana, and sent him to this city in the Salvador.

Shortly after the arrival of the brig here, Dr. Gage placed Rey in charge of E. A. Bradford, Esq., acting United States District Attorney, in the absence of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Bradford thereupon informed Commissioner Cohen that he should require Rey as a witness on the trial of Carlos de Espana, in the United States Circuit Court, and that he must be placed under recognizances. Rey also stated to Commissioner Cohen that he was fearful of assassination at the hands of some of the agents of the Spanish government in this city, unless he could be placed under some secure protection. Thereupon he was committed to the care of the United States Marshal, Col. Scott, who delivered him over to Gen. Lewis, and he is now in the safe custody of our sheriff and his deputy, Col. Powers.

During the short interview between Mr. Bradford and Commissioner Cohen, a large crowd was assembled in the street, which appeared to be intensely excited. When Rey was seen coming out, in charge of Gen. Lewis and Marshal Scott, three huzzas were given by the excited people to the American flag—three more to our Consul at Havana. The strongest expressions of pride and satisfaction were loudly proclaimed in every direction by our citizens on the triumph of right, justice and national dignity, in the delivery of a man, who was so notoriously abducted from our soil.

Rey unhesitatingly declares that he was forcibly taken out of the city.

His relation fully confirms all the facts proved on the trial before Justice Bright and Commissioner Cohen, and explains sundry points which were not considered clear in the testimony. He also swears to much brutal treatment on board of the Mary Ellen, on his passage to Havana.

The following letters from a reliable correspondent in Havana, will throw more light upon this matter, as well as upon other subjects of interest at the present moment.

HAVANA, August 18, 1849.

EDTS. DELTA: I have a few moments this morning to advise you that I send a price current which will give full report of the week's commercial action, by the Salvador. By the Adams Gray, went forward the carefully prepared testimony of the abduction of Juan Garcia Rey, taken before the Conde Alcaoz, Captain General of Cuba, and three Nobles; their signatures being authenticated by the certificate of the American Consul, and the material intended for use in defense of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, before the examining magistrate. I presume that it will be borne in mind, that the forced witness is a prisoner, (at this moment "incommunicado") his life being held at the mercy of the Captain General—under the promise of pardon, if he shall make declarations which shall be of consequence, and which he shall sustain and establish by evidence. It will probably be deemed of consequence, if by his testimony, the Spanish Consul should be saved from punishment, for having faithfully executed the commands of his superior, but I much doubt whether it will be effectual in saving the poor devil's life after public attention is withdrawn from the matter, notwithstanding the pledge. The individual in this case, is of but little importance to the nation, but the principle involved in his abduction is of immense moment; for if, with impunity, such things can be, any practical expedition for our coast may be fitted out under the auspices and protection of this irresponsible Government, to sweep our shores from St. Marks to Key West, to secretly convey both persons and property. Many good citizens along the isolated and unprotected bays of Florida, are known to be obnoxious to the Cuban authorities, and by the action of the nearest Consul, with a ready Captain and crew, they might be unexpectedly introduced to the inquisitorial tribunals which they fled to avoid, as free will passengers.

It gives satisfaction to all American residents, that the American Consul, Gen. R. B. Campbell, has sustained the dignity of our country by prompt and energetic action in this matter; and had they possessed sufficient firmness, he would have been at this moment in safety, under our flag.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, '49.

Sunday has come over this government at the eleventh hour, and gives me lie to every previous act and de-

claration. They send Don Juan Garcia Rey, by the Salvador, to N. O. It would not do for Roncalli to return to Spain, if the cry was to meet him "by your imprudent folly was left the only jewel of the Spanish crown!" You have now the testimony for the reason, that the clouds were gathering too dark and heavy for even stupidity, ignorance and pride, to resist the impulse to seek safety in the only path that was open; and I trust that with the moderation that should characterize a great people, justice will be administered to those who calculated not the value of a life in their wrong doing.

There is a man on board the Salvador, round, "fat and forty," and with the social qualities thereof appertaining, who could tell you of a song that was yet to be sung along the valley of the west, that shall come with its echoes to the sleeping spirit of freedom in this lovely island in the world of waters—to regenerate it with following action—help! and but little of that, and the thing is done—the story told that shall fill thousands of hearts with happiness that they now but dream of, and multiply an hundred fold the products of this land, teeming with the germinating power of all that the world wants of India luxuries.

The warped vision of his Excellency, the Conde Alcaoz, has been somewhat modified by a colored glass seen him by Caldon de la Barca—from Washington, received a day or two since—that pictured a no flattering future.

Though late, I may perhaps satisfy the assailed dignity of Louisiana—but some there are who hope not.

THE AMERICAN.

Mr. Grant, Ed. of Jacksonville Republican: Being a Southerner by birth and education, and entertaining all the sentiments and sympathies these are calculated to engender, I desire to see our institutions preserved, our constitutional rights secured, and the enemies of these rebuked, in every proper manner, by my Southern brethren. The object of this communication, therefore, is to suggest to you and, through your valuable paper, to the citizens of your county, to repudiate the name of Benton, in order to rebuke the treachery and wickedness of a man, who, though born under a southern sun and fostered by southern men and institutions, for the sake of a mere chance for the Presidency, has thrown himself into the arms of our abolition enemies, and advocates our exclusion from territory purchased, in the main, by southern blood and treasure. He declares, in his speech at Jefferson City, Mo., "my personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist." "I am against sending it to these territories, and could not vote for such a measure." He goes further and says, if the Wilmot Proviso is prescribed by Congress for any new territory, he thinks it will be "a constitutional provision, made in pursuance of the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land." The whole tenor of his speech is anti-southern, proving him a bastard son of the South and a traitor to her rights and interests. Under the circumstances I cannot doubt that the general sentiment of the people of your county will accord with my views.

In order further to evince their deep condemnation of this arch traitor, and his calumnies upon that true son of the south and great champion of southern rights and institutions, JOHN C. CALHOUN, I respectfully recommend to your countrymen to adopt the name of CALHOUN, so that in condemning their enemy they may, also, show their respect and admiration for, and sympathy with, a friend who, even in what has been regarded his political errors, has even leaned to the side of the south. I am aware that it is the province of the Legislature to give names to counties, but it might not probably change the name of any county, without some evidence of the wishes of its citizens to that effect. Will you not, therefore, give place to this communication and urge the adoption of its views, at least, so far as to drop the present name of your county—that "a ball may be set in motion," that will consume my object, that is, vindicate your county and our State from the bare suspicion of sympathy from feeling or sentiment with a man, who is ready to sell our southern blood bought birth-rights for a mere chance—a miserable mess of pottage—the hope of abolition support for the Presidency?

A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

General Taylor's Eloquence.

A correspondent of the organ takes us to task for what the writer calls our misrepresentation of Gen. Taylor's speeches. He says he has received a letter from a friend at Bedford, who was present at Gen. Taylor's reception of the clergyman then at that place, and that his response was one of unsurpassed and touching eloquence. Now is it possible that the writer of the communication in the organ is so impudent as to attempt to impose such stuff on this community, who know General Taylor, and have heard him attempt to speak? Will he presume to say that any of General Taylor's speeches at receptions here, at Georgetown, or any where else in this vicinity, where even respectable efforts? Will he presume to say that

even the reading of his reply, prepared by Major Bliss, or somebody else, to the Virginia committee, on the occasion of the presentation of the sword, was not most moving and painful to those who heard it? It is the most arrant humbug and deception to affirm that Gen. Taylor has any of the qualifications of an orator. We are aware that it is death to whigery to have the true calibre and qualifications of their President made known to the people; and hence the effort to palm him off as a man of statesmanlike capacity and qualifications. How is it to be expected that a man of very ordinary education, who has spent his whole life in the camp and on the frontier, and who has never before filled a single civil station, could, if he had the talents of a Napoleon, become at once a permanent civilian? And how is it possible for General Taylor to be one, whose ability, tact, every body knows who has seen and conversed with him, are of a very common sort—not above those possessed by tens of thousands of his countrymen? The thing is absurd and incredible, and the whigs assert to the contrary, in order to keep up the system of humbuggery and deception about General Taylor's qualifications.

It will not avail them. Painful and mortifying as it is to us as American citizens, we feel bound to make known to our distant countrymen the true state of the case. We intend to do it, that no similar imposition may ever again be practised upon them. We intend to impress upon them what every body here knows to be the truth, that General Taylor is not equal to the performance of the high and momentous duties imposed upon him by his great office; that he is an instrument in the hands of the cabinet, who, like a royal regency, carry on the government in his name. The constitution never intended that such a stupendous imposition should be practised upon the American people. It intended that the President of the United States should be so in fact, and not merely in name. It is not so now, under the nominal Presidency of General Taylor. On the contrary, we might as well have Queen Victoria, or what we should much better prefer, a respectable American woman, at the head of the government, as General Taylor, so far as the civil functions of his office are concerned. He could sign her name. General Taylor does but little if anything more union.

A PALMABLE HIT.—The London Times and Globe in some recent articles on the trouble in the British American Colonies, undertook to speak very contemptuously of those territories. This has provoked the following retort from the Halifax Colonist.

The London Times has let the cat out of the bag. Not that we supposed the old lady had any wish to keep this particular black cat in the bag. Far from this. She has too magnificent a sense of her own consequence—is too much puffed up by the silly adulation of the—who are pleased to style her the Thunderer—(save the mark—Blunderer would be a more appropriate name)—to care a straw about the concerns of an insignificant spot of earth, only six times the size of the British islands. The disturbance in Canada, according to the Times and the ministerial Globe, are a mere tempest in a teapot. There is a certain piece of water called "the harbor of Boston," which once served the purpose of a tea pot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.

COTTON STALK CUTTER.—The Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Clinton Alabama, has invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks. We have been shown the model, and no doubt of the practical success. It has or soon will be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent.

It cannot fail (if it answers the design of the inventor, and of that we have no doubt) to be of incalculable advantage to the Southern planter, in preparing his lands, not only for the cultivation of that staple, but for small grain. This machine will be found by the planter, when tried, to be a great labor saver. May our reverend friend reap a rich harvest from this production of his inventive genius. And may his success stimulate other Southern men to new inventions, that will be applicable to the pursuits of their particular section of our vast and advancing nation.

This machine will do the work of twelve hands or more, and the work will be twice as well done, one machine therefore with one hand to manage it, and one or two mules or horses to draw it, will be worth more than twenty-four hands. Also this machine will cut down the cotton stalks whilst green, and as it cuts them off at the ground or near to it, the cotton fields may be prepared for sowing small grain in the fall or winter months, and the stalks will be out of the way in reaping the same. One of the great advantages of this machine, consists in its cutting the stalks and limbs into small pieces, preparing them to be ploughed in and thus not only be out of the way, but also enrich the land.

This machine has been so far tried as to place its success beyond doubt. Its construction is simple, and the cost very little compared its value.

[Editorial] Whig

NEW MACHINE FACTORY.—Mr John Finn has taken the contract to erect the extensive Machine Factory for Messrs. Poe & Co. on the Canal in this city. In addition to making power looms and the other machinery needed in cotton and woolen mills, a large iron foundry will be connected with the establishment. The main building is to be 100 feet in length, 50 wide and three stories high, made of brick. All the machinery for constructing machinery will be propelled by water power. Some of our wealthiest citizens are concerned in the enterprise, and we anticipate great public benefits from its success.—Augusta Chronicle, Sept. 4th.

Why is a thief called a "Jail Bird?" Because he has been robin.

DR. HENDRICK.
Practicing Physi-
cian and Surgeon,
etc.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office is that formerly occupied by
Dr. NISBET
Feb 20, 1849.—1v.

C. C. PORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
I WANT it distinctly understood by
all those who may wish my ser-
vices, that I will operate as cheap as any
other Dentist, and you may rest assured
that any one saying to the contrary,
is all humbug, for I am determined that
no one shall take my business by un-
derworking, or lower prices than com-
mon rates. The proof of the pudding
is in eating it. TRY ME.
April 24, 1849.

DeKalb Tax Sale.
ON MONDAY THE 17TH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
I will sell to the highest bidder for cash
before the Court house door in the
Town of Lebanon, Ala. the following
described Lots in Lebanon DeKalb
County, Ala. or so much thereof as
will pay off and satisfy the amounts
due upon each for State and County
Tax and Cost.

Lot No.	State and county tax	4 1/2 cents.
" 51,	" " " "	4 1/2 "
" 58,	" " " "	3 "
" 69,	" " " "	3 "
" 41,	" " " "	6 1/4 "
" 4,	" " " "	4 1/2 "
" 15,	" " " "	3 1/2 "
" 16,	" " " "	4 "
" 18,	" " " "	4 "
" 19,	" " " "	5 "
" 20,	" " " "	4 1/2 "
" 27,	" " " "	6 "
" 30,	" " " "	6 "
" 31,	" " " "	10 "
" 13,	" " " "	3 "
" 14,	" " " "	5 "

JOHN GIBSON.
Tax Collector of DeKalb Co.
May 29, 1849.—3m.—p f \$22 50.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

WM. JOHNSON & CO.
Respectfully tender their grateful ac-
knowledgements to their friends and
the public generally for past patron-
age, and solicits a continuance
of the same for the ensuing season.—
Our friends and the public will at all
times find us at our well known Store
on the right hand side of Broad street,
known as the granite Store opposite
Wm. E. Alexander, & Co.

We will keep a large and well se-
lected Stock of Dry Goods. Also a
large assortment of Groceries suitable
to the country trade, consisting of Su-
gar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Steel,
Nails, Mackeral, &c. &c.—also, Bag-
ging, Rope, and Twine—all of which
will be sold at the lowest and most re-
duced prices.

It will afford us great pleasure to fur-
nish our friends with any of the above
named articles that they may want, or
execute any orders for the same, giv-
ing time on such sales until they dis-
pose of their produce.

We are also prepared to make liberal
advances on Cotton consigned to us for
shipment, free of the 2 1/2 per cent.
commission usually charged by Com-
mission Merchants of other places.
Rome Geo., Aug. 24, 1849.—3m.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.
Orphans' Court, August 14, 1849.

THIS day came Daniel Bush, Execu-
tor of the last will and testament
of John Bush, late of said County, de-
ceased, who had heretofore filed his ac-
counts and vouchers, together with a
list of the heirs of said dec'd, for a fi-
nal settlement of his Executorship, and
due advertisement had thereof for a set-
tlement on the 27th of July, 1849, but
no settlement being had on that day, it
is therefore ordered by the Court, that
Friday the 5th day of October next, be
set for making said final settlement, and
that publication be made in the Jack-
sonville Republican for three consecu-
tive weeks, and at least forty days pre-
vious to said 5th day of October next,
as a notice to all persons interested in
said settlement to be and appear at the
Court House of said county on the day
aforesaid and contest said settlement if
they see proper. Witness, A. Woods,
Clerk of said court at Office, this 14th
day of August, 1849.

A. WOODS, Clk.

Aug. 21, 1849.—3t.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber thankful for former
patronage, takes pleasure in in-
forming his friends and the public in
general, that he has taken the house
situated on the North West corner of
the public square, where he is pre-
pared to accommodate his old customers
with comfortable rooms, and good Sta-
bles for horses. Call and see.
AARON CANTRELL.

State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted
by Solomon Clayton,
living on the Lookout
Mountain, one sorrel
mare Pony, about five years old, weak
eyed, near fourteen hands high, no
marks or bands perceivable, appraised
to twenty dollars and fifty cents, the
12 day of June 1849.

Attest, A. W. MAJERS, Clk.

July 21, 1849.

HIRSH ROBERTS,

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
154, Gibbons Buildings,
and 73-70N SAVANNAH, GA.

JACKSONVILLE MALE

ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this Institution
will commence on Monday the
30th inst, under the superintendence
of Mr. JOHN T. PEARSON.

It is desired, that all who may wish
to attend themselves, with this Aca-
demy, should be present, at the com-
mencement.

July 17, 1849.

LAW NOTICES.
WILLIAM P. DAVIS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on
"Of fee Row."
May 20, 1848.

WILLIAM H. FORNEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on
"Office Row."
May 20, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will attend faithfully to all business en-
trusted to his care in the adjoining
counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 7, 1847.—1v.

A. J. WALKER.
AND
J. B. MARTIN,
HAVE formed a partnership in the
practice of law. Their office in
Jacksonville, Ala., up stairs over the
store of S. P. Hudson & Co., where
one, or both may, at all times be found.
Jan. 11th 1848.

LAW FIRM.
THE undersigned have this day
formed a partnership in the practice
of Law under the firm name and style
of "WALKER & SMITH." Office of
Walden Centre, and of Smith, Cedar
Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
GEORGE S. WALDEN,
ROBT W. SMITH.
Feb 20, 1849.—1v.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in St.
Clair and the adjoining counties.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crocker and Glass-Ware,
153 Meeting St., opposite Haynes Co.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at
as low rates as they can be purchased in any
City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

GEORGE E. HAYNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
Will attend promptly to all business,
in the line of his profession, entrusted to his
management in the several courts of Ben-
ton and adjoining Counties.
June 19, 1849.

J. A. McCAMBELL.
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Will continue to practice in all the
courts of Benton Cherokee, DeKalb,
St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph
counties.

REFERENCES:
S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.
Hoke & Abernathy, " "
Woodward & Porter, " "
Dickson & Easley, Alexandria "
McMillan & Isbell, " "
Henry E. Grimes, Esq., N. Y.
M. S. Cassettey, of the House of Repu-
tation, Mobile Ala.
McGarter & Allen, Charleston, S. C.
Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.
Hon. Robert Anderson Dandridge, Ten.
S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Ten.
Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Ten.
Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Goliad, Texas.
Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, Mo.
John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.
June 5, 1849.

S. D. HALE,
Attorney at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville Ala.,
Will attend promptly to all business that
may be entrusted to his care in the Courts of
Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladega, and Randolph in the Supreme Court,
REFER TO
R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville,
Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville,
Hon. C. F. Keith, Athens,
Whitcomb & Brown, Augusta Chattahoochee, Ten.
Mr. Alfred Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
Office No. 5, South-east of Public Sq.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration have
been granted to the undersigned by
the Judge of the Orphans court of
Benton county, on the estate of Wil-
liam Lewis deceased, on the 11th day
of June 1849; all persons having
claims against said estate, are hereby
notified to present them duly authenti-
cated, within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred.
S. D. HALE, Adm'r.
July 6th 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker.)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT.
SIMEON HYDE.
R. A. CLARK
April 4, 1848.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & Co
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)
Merrill St., Augusta,
Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the
style and name of
F. M. CALDWELL, our agent at Rome Ga. is
authorized to make liberal advances on cotton
shipped to our house either in Augusta or Charle-
ton.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a reg-
ular term of the Orphans court of
Benton county, Alabama, held on the
21st day of July 1848, letters testa-
mentary, duly granted to the under-
signed as executor &c. of the estate of
Thos. T. Walker deceased. All per-
sons having claims against said estate,
are required to exhibit the same, with
in the time limited by law, or the same
will be barred.

THOS. A. WALKER, Ex'r &c.
June 1849.—6t.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c., Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line
just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The styles, quality and price
cannot fail to please.
They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HAND-
KERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.
Call and look at them. February 27, 1849.

**THE "MONTGOMERY MANU-
FACTURING COMPANY'S"
IRON WORKS!**
Are now in readiness for the recep-
tion and prompt execution of all orders
in their line, and are fully prepared
for the manufacture of Steam Engines,
Steam Boats, Rail Road, and Mill Work
of all kinds, both cast and wrought;
Gun Gearings and Castings for Cotton
Gins; Fence, Balcony and other de-
scriptions of Iron Railings, of every
variety; as also Fancy Cast Iron Work
of every description; Gudgeons and
Water Wheels of all sizes and patterns;
Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Win-
dow Lintels and Sills both plain and
ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Wa-
ter Pipes, Lamp and Avenue Posts;
Shedding and Pulleys of all sizes;
Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and
wrought Iron Ploughs of various pat-
terns. In short all descriptions of Cast
and Wrought Iron work, both heavy &
light; Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Gun
Gearings, &c. constantly on hand.
Light and Heavy Forging, of every
description, done with dispatch. Prices
moderate, and all work warranted.—
The attention of Captains and Own-
ers of our river Steam Boats is particu-
larly invited. Various sizes of Grate
Bar patterns always on hand.—High-
est prices (in cash or work) paid for
old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made
to order.

Wool Department.
This department will soon be pre-
pared for spinning and weaving. The
Double Carders are now in operation
and connected with them a newly in-
vented Burrer, which takes the Burr
from the wool and beats from it every
particle of trash without injury to the
staple. Wool promptly carded at 10
cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or
cash given for wool.
No wool purchased or received for
carding without being well washed.

The Flouring & Grist Mill.
Will shortly be in operation—of
which due notice will be given.
LUMBER PLANES.
In successful operation, and planed
Lumber of all descriptions always
on hand. Flooring prepared for laying
down at \$15 (mill measure) per thou-
sand and feet.—Same when brought to the
plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at
\$5 per thousand.
Deliveries will be made on Boats, or
the Rail Road, free of drayage.

The patronage of all who desire to
encourage home enterprise is respect-
fully solicited, and assurances given of
the superiority of all work coming from
the company.
Address GINDRAT & Co.
or J. S. WINTER & Co.
Agts, Montgomery Manufacturing Co.
Montgomery, Aug. 3, 1848.

Tax Collectors Sale.
I WILL sell to the highest bidder,
for cash, before the Court House
floor in the town of Jacksonville, on
the first Monday in OCTOBER, A. D.
1849, within the usual hours of sale,
the following lots or parcels of lands
or so much thereof as will pay off and
discharge the tax and all necessary ex-
penses due on the same, to wit: The
North half of S 36, T 15, R. 5, east
in the Coosa Land District, bounded
by lands of Sacher, Carson & Willis—
owner unknown. Amount of State and
County Tax 36 cents.
June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The West half of S. 29, T. 16, R.
10, adjoining Cooper and vacant land,
North of Tallapoosa River—owner un-
known. Amount of State and County
Tax 18 cents.
June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The east half of the S. E. quarter
of Sec. 25, T. 14, R. 8, assessed to Jo-
seph N. Smith, lying three miles South
of Jacksonville. Amount of State and
County Tax \$3.34.
June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.

Also at the same time and place,
The West half of Section 33, T. 16,
Range 7, adjoining lands of John Yeat-
man, and E. B. Cohorn, known as the
Polecat Land—owner unknown. Am't
State and County Tax for 1848, \$2.25.
G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C. B. C.
June 26, 1849.—3m. \$7.50.

Notice.
The Methodist camp-meeting at White
Plains will come off including the
5th Sunday in September, beginning the
Thursday night before, Ministers and
friends from a distance are cordially in-
vited to attend.
Also the camp-meeting at Coldwater
will include the 1st Sunday in October,
beginning the Thursday night before.
J. B. F. HILL.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1849.

GEO. C. WHATLEY,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery;
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
ROME, GA.
J. L. HILBURN, former proprie-
tor of the Kingston Hotel, takes this
method of informing his former patrons
and the public generally that he has
purchased the entire interest of S. T.
Combs in this Hotel, and has taken pos-
session and now ready to serve them to
the best of his ability.
Jan. 30, 1849.

Executors Sale.
THE county court of Randolph coun-
ty, Alabama, having granted to the
undersigned, Executor of the last will
and testament of William Fanning, late
of Randolph county Alabama, de-
ceased, and order of sale, to sell a part
of the real estate of said testator. No-
tice is hereby given that on the FIRST
MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1849;
I will sell at public sale, before the
Court house door, at Weadwood Ala-
bama, the following lands to wit:
Fraction C. in S 22, T 19, R 11, the
N W 1/4 of the N W 1/4 S 23, T 19, R
11, the N E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 S 23, T 19,
R 11; the S E 1/4 of the N E 1/4 S 21,
T 19 R 11; the S E 1/4 of the S W 1/4
S 23, T 19 R 11; the W 1/2 of the S W 1/4
S 23, T 20 R 11; the W 1/2 of the S E 1/4
S 23, T 19 R 11; the N W 1/4 of the
S W 1/4 S 26, T 20, R 11, and fraction
B. in S 21, T 19 R 11; which includes
the Gold Mines, formerly owned by
William Fanning, near Weadwood.—
A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS will be
given, bound with good security for
the purchase money.
JAMES M. NICLE, Ex'r &c.
July 31, 1849.

BUENA VISTA HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
MRS. MARY A. CHOICE,
FORMERLY of Dahloega,
respectfully informs the pub-
lic that she has recently tak-
en charge of the above
House, South side of Broad street, and
made extensive preparations for the
comfort and convenience of those who
may favor her with a call. From her
long experience, she confidently hopes
to give entire satisfaction to transient
Visitors and permanent Boarders.
February 20, 1849. 1v.

NEW STORE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Rome, and its vicinity that he has
opened a splendid stock of
DRY GOODS,
at the corner immediately below the Printing
Office, Broad Street.
Also, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Mo-
lasses, Macaroni, and a fine assortment of Boots
and Shoes, ready made Clothing, New York
style; Fancy Goods, Saddles, Bibles, &c., &c.,
various styles; a fine lot of Carpets, Cabinet
Carriages, Stairs and Furniture; a Tank; also, a
great variety of School Books, Novels, Bibles, &c.,
&c. Glasses and Crochery Ware; all of which he
pledges himself to sell at as good, and perhaps a
little better terms than can be purchased in the
place.
The public generally are cordially invited to
pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his
prices.
Rome, March 6, 1849.—1v.
GEO. W. BEALL,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Broad Street, Rome Ga.

IS prepared to execute all orders in his
line in the neatest and most fashion-
able style. Paris Fashions Received
Monthly, and will be forwarded to any
Tailor at \$12.00 a year, or a single
copy at \$1.00. Trimmings of a fine
quality constantly kept on hand.
WANTED,
One or two Journeymen Tailors, none
need apply but those of steady habits
and good workmen.
Feb. 13, 1849. 6m

DRUG STORE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs
his patrons and the public gener-
ally that he has on hand a large and ex-
tensive stock of Drugs Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Varnishes,
Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet
and Shavney Soaps, Colognes, Essences,
Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines
of every Kind.
Also,
Books and Stationery.
Including a good supply of Historical,
School and miscellaneous books. Bi-
bles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels,
New Publications &c. Can and Letter
Paper, Note Paper, But and Fancy
Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Wa-
ter Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank
Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledg-
ers, Day Books and every variety of
articles, usually kept in the Stationery
line, all of which are offered at whole-
sale and retail prices on the most re-
asonable terms. Orders punctually at-
tended to goods forwarded with Des-
patch.
Two doors above the Exchange Ho-
tel, Broad street, Rome Geo.
J. D. DICKERSON.
Feb. 20, 1849.—1y

J. D. DICKERSON,
Druggist,
ROME, GEORGIA.
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Glass Chemi-
cals, &c.

WOOL CARDING done at Chock-
locko Factory in the shortest
time, and on accommodating terms.
Rolls made here are warranted equal
to any made in the State. Also, Rolls
for sale at 37 cents per pound.
J. & R. McKIBBIN.
April 3, 1849.

**Warehouse, Commission &
General Forwarding Business,**
ROME, GEORGIA.
COMBS & PENTECOST,
Respectfully tender their ser-
vices to their friends and acquain-
tances, and all who may favor
them with their patronage in
Northern Alabama, in the above busi-
ness. Their Warehouse is situated near,
and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot.—
Their strict and prompt attention will be given
to the business in all departments.—They will
make cash advances on cotton consigned to them
or sold in this market or for shipment to another
required.—Charges made rate.
Rome, Ga. September 1848

COMMITTED
TO the jail of Jacksonville,
Benton co., on the 21st
June 1849, a negro man
named Lige, about 25 or 26
years old—black, 5 feet 3 or 9 inches
high. When committed, he had on a
black cloth cap and dark sack coat.—
He says he belongs to a man named
Hanna, living in Perry county, Ala,
not far from the town of Marion.
The owner is requested to come for-
ward, prove property, pay charges and
take him away, or he will be dealt with
as the law directs.
C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 10, 1849.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from trading for a note, Allen
Elston, for Two hundred and fifty dol-
lars, dated in the Summer or Septem-
ber, 1848. Credited for the interest up
to January 1849, as I have either lost
or misplaced the said note.
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.
July 24, 1849.—4t

Gilliland & Howell,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 7, HAYNE STREET.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

To Travellers going North.
The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens st. daily, at 3 p. m. after
the arrival of the Southern cars, via
WILMINGTON and WELDON, N. C., PE-
TERSBERG, RICHMOND, to WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA.
The public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of this line, from
Charleston to Wilmington, are in first
rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-
manders, and the Railroads are in fine or-
der, thereby securing both safety and
despatch. A through ticket having al-
ready been in operation is now contin-
ued as a permanent arrangement from
Charleston to Philadelphia. Passen-
gers availing themselves thereof, will
have the option either to continue with-
out delay through the route or other-
wise, to stop at any of the intermediate
points, renewing their seats on the line
to suit their convenience. By this route
travellers may reach New York on the
third day during business hours. Bag-
gage will be ticketed on board the
steamer to Weldon, as likewise on the
change of cars, at the intermediate
points, from thence to Philadelphia.
Through tickets to Philadelphia at \$20
each, can also be had from E. WIN-
SLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and
Raleigh Railroad Company, at the of-
fice of the Company Lot of Laurens st.,
to whom please apply. For other in-
formation inquire of
L. C. DUNCAN,
at the American Hotel.
May 1, 1849.

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE
FROM
Charleston to Philadelphia.
The Steam Ship
COLUMBUS,
Capt. JAMES B. PECK,
will leave Charleston for Philadelphia
on Thursday 17th inst. and will con-
tinue leaving on the same day, every
alternate week, until further notice.
For engagements of passage apply
to
H. F. BAKER,
Fitzsimons' Wharf.
Cabin passage, \$18.
Steerage do. \$10.
The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now
building in Philadelphia, will complete
the weekly line between the two cities.
May 1, 1849.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the
Year.
Through to New York in 60 Hours.
The splendid Ocean
Steam Ship NOR-
THERN, a d
SOUTHERN, will leave Adger's
wharves alternately every Saturday Af-
ternoon throughout the year.

For Freight or Passage, having splen-
did State Room accommodations, apply
to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C.
HENRY MISKROON,
Corner East Bay & Adger's S. Wharf.
Price of Cabin Passage, \$25
" " Steerage, " 8
May 1, 1849.

**New and Improved
COTTON GINS,**
AT ROME, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned would respect-
fully inform the public, and cotton
planters particularly, that they have
just got their Manufactory in operation
one mile South of Rome, where they
intend to manufacture a superior article
of Cotton Gins, with all the late im-
provements attached, among which is
a new patent Water Box, which may
be used without oil or grease of any
kind, and is still infallibly secure from
fire, the gudgeons being always wet
when the machine is at work, we also
have what we call and think to be an
improvement on the ribs or breast, they
being much harder and of course more
durable than any which have hitherto
been used.

From our long experience in the busi-
ness, we have no hesitation in saying
that we will make as good, or better
Gins than can be made in the United
States, and to reduce our belief of this
to a practical demonstration, we war-
rant every Gin that leaves our shop to
give entire satisfaction to the purchas-
er, or no sale. Contracts made with our
agents, or letter addressed to us at
Rome, will receive prompt attention.
We are also prepared to do any kind
of Iron or Wood Turning at short no-
tice and moderate terms.
GRISWOLD & KING.
April 3, 1849.—1y.

**Independent English and
Classical Male School.**
MR. JOHN ISHAM proposes to open
at CAVE SPRING, on the 16th inst.,
an Independent English and Classical
Male School. He has been, for the
past ten years, engaged in the business
of instruction, and he has in his pos-
sion testimonials respecting his charac-
ter and qualifications, as an instructor,
which he thinks will be satisfactory to
those who wish information on these
points.
Mr. Isham designs locating perma-
nently at Cave Spring.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION:
Reading, Writing and Geography, \$5 00
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c., 10 00
The Classics and higher branches of Math-
ematics, 15 00

REFERENCES.
Dr. Elias Marks S. C. Female Institute.
Col. Y. P. King Greensboro', Ga.
Dr. F. W. C. Chambers
Gen. S. A. Baley, Rev. R.
T. Marks, Gen. Bethune,
Thomas Ragland.
Joel Dean, Cave Spring, Ga.
July 5, 1849.—6t

CASH advances made on Cotton
shipped to the address of Messrs.
RUPERT & McLELLAND, Mobile,
by the undersigned at Wetumpka,
M. S. CASSETTY.
Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1848.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
For Lung Complaints, and All Affec-
tions of the Respiratory Organs.
The best remedy ever known for
Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Whoop-
ing Cough, Influenza, Bleeding of the
Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver
Affections, Pain or Weakness of the
Bosom, &c., &c.
This time has come when Consumption may
be classed among the curable diseases. This
excellent remedy, which skillfully combines
the virtues of the Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cher-
ry, with chemical extract from the Wild Pine,
&c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by
Druggists, physicians, and all who have used it,
to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet
offered for the cure of diseases generally of the
Chest and Lungs, and, on account of its won-
derful popularity and ready sale, stands without
a parallel in the history of medicine. It was
discovered and first introduced by a regular phy-
sician and gentleman of high standing in Phila-
delphia, Pa., who, by his surprising investigations
upon the debilitated constitution, has secured
for it general use, and made it the favorite med-
icine in nearly every family in our country, where
Coughs, Croup, or other symptoms of consump-
tive diseases have made their appearance. And
with such astonishing rapidity has it gained in
public estimation, and so extensively is it used,
that we can with difficulty procure it from the
proprietors in quantities sufficient to meet the
demands for it from our numerous agents en-
gaged in the sale of it